Physical Treatise,

Grounded, not upon Tradition, nor Phancy, but Experience,

Confifting of Three Parts,

First, A MANUDUCTION, discovering the true Foundation of the Art of MEDI-CINE.

The Second, An EXPLANATION of the general Natures of DISEASES.

Third, A PROOF of the former POSITIONS by PRA-CTICE.

By WILLIAM RUSSELL, Chymist in Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

LONDONS

Printed for John Williams at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, M DCLXXXIV.



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PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

Mr Blooking years, happending to be in that sullen Time, wherein nothing here but. Storms and Tempests appeared were so blasted; that little else was manifest in me, but what those sad Disturbances had impressed; so that, at the One and twentieth year of my Age, I found Ambition to outweigh my Natural Inclination: which I had never discerned, had I

The Preface

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not been overwhelm'd by the Providence of the Almighty, and by his great Judgments (both on Mind and Body) brought to submit to his Government. Whereupon, it was clear to me, that the Actions of Childhood had not so blemished my Understanding, as youthful Ambition had done : from hence, a Strife arose in me, which ended not, until (through Mercy) a right Apprehension was given to me again; by which, after some series of time, I could and did willingly turn out this Unnatural and Haughty Gueft. Hence proceeded my Private Life, which hath now continued for about Thirty three years; and given being to my Principles, and Practice; and by Consequence birth to this Treatile, which is a brief Account of my

to the Reader.

my frequent Experience, That being an unquestionable Ground; and every Thing, that hath not its Original from some such underniable Principle, can never have a certain Effect.

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To fear GOD, and love our Neighbour, are Precepts, fo universally adhered to (as the Summary of Divine and Moral Acts) that Jews and Christians, Turks and Pagans, have ever subscribed to them; notwithstanding the various Forms, and Figures, wherein they have been represented. Therefore do I think, that there is no sensible Man, but must say, that Remedies of an Universal Tendency, in which all Apprehensions and Inclinations agree, are more efficacious, safe, certain and speedy, than any particular

The Preface

ticular Remedy what soeper, phereof there are Doubts and different Opinions; in as much as Nature never paryes, in all ber Endeavours, from the Capacity, Ordination and End of every Individual; and that, which all concur in, must needs be true: so that, what soever Seed she manageth to Generation, that still produceth the uniform Figure and Virtue, according to its Primitive Appointment; unless by some accidental Cause impeded. Nevertheleis, altho I seem in this whole Treatise to mind nothing but Universal Dispositions; yet I have kid fair for Particulars alla, as my Seven years living upon Vagetables hath sufficiently demons strated, and in that time my Examinations of their particular Virtues;

to the Reader.

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tues; not by Reading what others bave Written thereupon; but by experimenting their Operation on my own Body, and on others alla. But, since I do not find them useful, except particularly to some Persons; and the specifical to Discases of each kind, yet unable to supply the Defects of Nature so mell as Things of an Universal Tendency; being seldem singue larly serviceable, till after other Medicines are given: I presume no ingenious Man will think I wholly decry their use, but rather exalt them in their proper place, intending (in my Explanation of this Treatise) to write more fully of them, whereby it may be known I have indeanour'd to understand the use of Particulars, as well as of Generals.

But,

The Preface

But, let not any one think, the Doctrine here afferted to be Novel; for 'tis as ancient as Physic, or Physicians; which Hermes Trismegistus his Smaragdine Table fufficiently declares, where he faith, As is that, which is above, fo is that which is beneath; and all is by the Mediation of One Thing. Which true Position of his hath been so far from being denyed by those Men, who have observed Nature in her secret Meanders, from that Time, unto this very Day, that None of common Reason will or dare contradict the Same : for the Egyptian Learning plainly enough demonstrates Hermes to be their Prince; and their Hieroglyphicks fhew, that not Tradition, but Natural Sagacity should be the Guide of all Inquisitive Minds,

to the Reader.

Minds, whereby to understand their Powers and Actions. This was fo certainly believed in that Age, that all the neighbouring Nations, even in the Times of the Greeks, fought knowledge no where, but in that Place; and from thence the same bath been derived to Us, as appears by the Romans first admitting thereof, and bequeathing it to our Climate. For, from Esculapius his time, to Hippocrates (the 14th in Descent from him) it doth appear, Nature was always allowed to be the Physicianess of Diseases; and from that time, unto this Day, none have denied it; except such Men, as Sought Innovation, and thought they could govern Nature better, than she could govern her self. But fince that Age, there have rifen a fort of People, that did not fo ingenuousty

The Preface

in the Investigation of Truth, as their Predecessors did; but have (for Interest Sake, or else out of Ignorance espoused, and imposed upon the World false Doctrines suitable to their Ambitious or Covetous Designs; whereby they have clouded the Understandings of Men, and introduced erroneous Positions, to the shame of Sciences, and prejudice of Mankind.

Aristotle, having a Monarch to defend him, presumed to burn the Books of his Ancestors; yet could not fully confute, nor wholly smother the Truth therein contained. By these, and other like Means, the very Tract of the Ancients is almost wholly lost; and now Nothing, but Nature her self, can restore that to Man of which there are no plain

to the Reader.

plain Presidents, or evident Foot-Reps. For, when Christians had for saken that Simplicity, which was the Crown of Religion, and became Afferters and Aftribers of his fallibility to themfelver; then arefe the Roman Vivar, as their Dictator, the Limiter, Bounder, and Measurer of att Divine and Natural Things which they themselves (being seized with Egyptian Dankness) could not diffinguish; fo that, if any new Matter was apprehended and declared, which was not affirmed by this Governor, death enfuert; as appeared by that German Biffiop, who (endea vouring to prove the Antipodes) was condemned to dye; because he had presumed to affere That, which was not approved by this Head of the Church; and the Learning which many Academicks

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The Preface

(at this Day) boast of, is not so much the Result of Natural Sense, as of that Politic Government.

Nevertheless, these Men own and acknowledg Hippocrates to be their Patron; but did they (as they pretend) truly consider, and imitate him, they would not force, but follow Nature. For, it appears (by his Rules and Sayings) that Nature was his Guide; because he taught, that Matter, while crude, was not to be expelled out of the Body; which is a perfect Indication, that he would have Us to expect a due time 'till Nature shewed what she would have performed, and when the expected such as sistance; and not to precipitate her into Actions, unto which (he had no tendency; and by taking her off from her own work, to take part with the Disease.

The

The same Hippocrates long fince declared, that the Man, who in all his Life brought forth nothing, which was of Service or Benefit to his Neighbour, deferved no remembrance among Men. Therefore, if I have herein aimed (according to my narrow Talent) to be serviceable to Mankind, I am thereby but a Disciple to that great Master: yet, if what is contained in this Treatise, be of any advantage to Others, the thanks thereof is not so much due to me, as to my Opposers, whose Provos cations have excited me to this Vindication of my Proceedings; like the Philosopher's contranatural Fire, which (in destroying the outward Form) excites the inward Spirits to unite, and concenter, for their own Preservas tion;

The Preface to the Reader.

forth of some new Substance of another Species.

Charge not on me the Scribe's, or Prin(ver's faults,
Who fee with Others Eyes; but they
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Valgar Opinion governs, are worse
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In me the Organ's dark, in them the

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The First Part.

Manuduction,

DISCOVERING

The True Foundation of the Art of Medicine.

HE Practice of Physick being various, (and in the Judgment of most very uncertain) because the Galenists have one Theory, and Chymists another; I cannot perceive any thing herein more serviceable to the Publick, than to distinguish their Foundations, and what use I have made of them.

The Galenists have 4 Humors, 4 Complexions, and 4 Qualities, to raise B their their Structure on: And when either of these exceed their due Temperament, they judg a Disease present; and to that apply their Remedies; never so much as thinking of a Mover, or first Cause of these Disorders.

The Chymists, according to Paracellus and Helmont, establish their Theory on the list disturbance given to Nature in her own Inns, and Acts; not so much respecting Effects as Caufes, nor the Matter disturbing, as the Spirit disturbed: and to this they ap-

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ply their Remedies.

This later Foundation, with me (under great trouble of Spirit) at last overcame all doubtings, and I readily adhered to these sublime. Conceptions; having for their Basis such perspicuity as the Light of Nature did really demonstrate, and Hippocrates, their allowed Patron, doth attest, saying; Nature is the Physician and Currer of Diseases. Yet, upon Examination of their Remedies against this Spiritual assault, or first being of Diseases,

Difeases, I perceived they depended not upon any particular known Medicines, but on universal Dispositions, drawn from Metals, Minerals, Salts, -Animals, or Vegetables. Hence, I be gan to defpair of arriving at any certainty to attain Remedies fo gifted. as to be capable to reduce Nature to her Primitive Unity with and in the Faculties of the Body. For, I well knew, that all the known Remedies of these Times, were not the Media. cines of our Famous Progenitors, nor capable to answer to those Ends; being the Products and Off springs either of unfound Hearts, or ignorant Heads, too much devoted to Gain and Applause; who, having forfook the Substance, embraced the Shadow and gave Names to Remedies, as Paracelfick, which have as much difference from his in Disposition, as Light has from Darkness. All their Medicines were either endued with particular Faculties, and hostile Dispositions, (as Purging, and Vomiting, the Sound as well as the Sick) or elfe curtailed by B 2 Fire,

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Fire, and fiery Spirits, and so rendred Diaphoretical; under all which Confiderations, they became wholly unsit to answer that great End of Nature, Curation.

I did not think those supream and general gifts were wanting in Nature; but (because I knew not the Artifice, by which they might be attain'd) they were to me as things of no value or concern: having therefore fufpended my thoughts, till I better understood them, I greatly bent my Mind to Animals, Salts, and Vegetables; and from them endeavoured (as far as in me lay) to separate their Terrestreity, and by Mistion, their Specisicality; and having spiritualized them, I found they were not unfit to be administred in any Case, so far, as communication of Strength was needful: And fo great a Bleffing attended for fome space of time, that they seemed to answer the utmost desires of Na-Yet, my Mind being not idle I allways feared, that this Success might arise from the smallness of the Malig-

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Malignity, or the happy Genius that prompted me to these Endeavours: Nor was it long before my suspitions proved truths. For, when I found fome Persons not cured, thô the Principal Parts were not perished; and that continual strife stirred up by Nature, ended in her own Conquest; I positively concluded, that those Medicines, that were fit to stir up Action (if not also endued with a Vitality, to keep Nature in Union with and in her own Organs, to act unto the time of Death without loss of sensibility) were far fhort of what a true Physician should endeavour to compass.

Now was I again bewildred, my Grief renewed, my Ignorance seemed greater then at sirst, and my Labours I undervalued as things of no Moment, Books could not help, and Counsel (at that time) among Men was not to be hoped for. Therefore I accused my self as rash in attempting that, which seemed impossible to be attained; and even despaired thereof. But, considering in my self, that these my

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endeavours had not their Original in me by Education, nor by any Confideration of Profit or Honour, that might accrew from the purfuit of the fame; but from a natural Propensity, strongly overweighing my other Inclinations, which (at that time) to my outward Man were pleasing enough, and not without great strife fully subdued; I resigned my self to the good Pleasure of the Highest, and endeavoured Stilness more then Un-

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derstanding.

Indeed I plainly viewed all things, but would not discuss them so far, as to raise any Foundation therefrom, or to bring thoughtfulness in my Self. For, I perceived a Disquistion of ought, that stood not in Unity with all things, would be particular, uncertain, and dangerous; yea, utterly unsit to answer the ends of Nature: because I found it wanting to the attainment of true Healing: and in this way of simplicity I was sound of What I knew not how to search for: Nature, in stilness, brought forth that, which

which Reason (without Light) could never have acquired, even under its most acute Scrutiny; For, it not being sensible, there was no ground for

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In this opening, I faw, that every Universal Remedy had its Root in the first, or second Life of Minerals and Metals; the last Life of them being either over-compact, or venomous. This Afpect was grateful to me, and gave me strong hope, that Time and Stilness might produce more Evidence. Nor was I deceived: for the way of destroying the last Life of some Subjects (endued with an Universal Tendency) was in the Properties of Nature made manifest to me. did I fee, as in a Glass, the wonderful Gifts implanted in Metals, Minerals, &c. by the Pleasure of the Most High, as a Relief to Mortals, in this latter Age of the World; wherein Diseases are increased and heightned by various Venoms (the Relicts of popular Diftempers) and complicated through the Vices of Life, and B 4

want of an unspotted vitality in our original constitution. Besides, it appears that the World it felf waxeth old, the Powers thereof are much altered, all the external Virtues of its Superficies are declined; but Metals and Minerals, that have not known the force of the external Air (the great Propagator of Life and Corruption) are less Partakers of the Universal Debility, than those Things which exist chiefly by that Air. Not that they have not their Air also, but it is otherwise qualified; rather to forward their Compaction, and concentrate their Virtues, than to corrupt them. By which means they feem to be appointed (fince, as to our Air, they share an unspotted, unchangeable Life) as true Succours, to withstand the Impressions of our external Air, and the many Changes and Complications of Diseases, that reign amongst us. But Vegetables, by reason of a seeming decay of Vigour in the Elements, or the declining State of the External Virtues of the Worlds Superur

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Superficies, (thô they have many Excellent and Peculiar Endowments, which wifely used may be sometimes ferviceable in the Cure of the Sick: when freed from their Terrestreity and Grossness, that in their Reception, they put not Nature to too much trouble of Digestion) yet, if they be not fo universalized by Unition, that they no longer ferve under their particular Gifts, they indeed cannot contribute any thing to Nature in her most deplorable Cases: Whereas, Mineral and Metalick Virtues, being more concentrate, have more univerfal Dispositions; and so are more fit to serve Nature, to all intents, than the other. For, Minerals and Metals are not specificated to this or that Person, or to this or that Disease; but to the Properties of Nature, in her first Operation in Bodies: by which indeed, as to the noble parts of principal Members, one Mineral or Metal may be more fuitable, than another; but, as to Diseases and Persons, there they folely act according to Nature's deficiency

ficiency and fo become true Succours : because, when they are prepared as requifite, they are not transchanged in the Body, the Light and Vigour, or Ray of them being the Medicine. So that the Substance of them passeth away unalter'd as to weight; and therefore not being touched by our Ferments, bringeth less trouble to Nature, than one spoonful of Wine would do; And this is, because there is no reaction of Nature upon them, as in other Medicines: but if they be administred in so weak a state, as before separation of the form they are cast out by the Draught, then they are altogether useless.

Minerals and Metals have their Gifts from GOD, not from Man's Art: For Art doth not confer Virtue, but by feparating the Shell discovers the Kernel: And their implanted Virtues are for our benefit; posited there and not to be concealed, neglected or slighted, as things not to be used; because Envy and Ignorance have condemned them: for, by that means, the

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End of their Creation would be frustrated; which will seem to the Rational an evil conceit. Shall Wheat be contemned as unfit for nourishment, because it hath husks? or Almonds for their hard Shells?

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I write not of the external Properties of Minerals and Metals, but of their inward Parts, in which is concentred a more vital Air than in other things, by which they famoufly manifest their Universal Disposition. Air, we see, above all things visible, refresheth Man; Now, the Air inclosed in them is of an unfearchable power, purity, and penetration, beyond what is in any fingle Concrete; more friendly than ours, wherein we breath; for though it be lyable to it's Laws for transchangement, yet its Virtues in order to Sanity are thereby not diminished. But, the external Parts of Minerals and Metals are indeed venomous, and may justly be censured as altogether unfit to be relyed on, for Succour in Diseases; because they compel Nature to Expulsion, and are not fub-

subservient to her, in exciting natural Vigour, except against their own poyfonous hostility. Therefore, what hath been, or shall be writ, concerning this, must not be understood of the Exterior Parts of Metals or Mior of the Medicines made thereof, which are commonly known; but of fuch Medicines, as truly perform what I have specified, by affisting Nature, and are so vastly different from those of Common Use, that their subsequent Operation can never be declared, before they are taken : to day they have one Action, to morrow another, and the third Day another, as the Difeases happen to be changed by their Virtues. As for Instance;

In all Acute Difeases, if much material, Vomits, Stools, or Vrine are largely provoked; and then afterwards, Sweats; but after the Feavers are extinguished, then Stools again, till the Relists are removed. But in acute Diseases, where there is more depression of Spirit, and less Matter, there Sweats arise at first, and conti-

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nue dayly till the Evil be overcome; and then Stools for a Day or two, according to the Relieft, and so they cease acting. And all this is effected by the same Medicines; which, if continued from the Beginning to the End of Distempers, will clearly mani-

fest these Properties.

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Now, can any One imagin, that this variety of Actions, in one and the same Medicine, in the same Body, and in the same Disease, is any thing else, than the Action of Nature? seeing it is evident, that Vomiting and Purging Medicines never become Sweaters or Binders, except Nature, through Incapacity of expelling them (falling under the Burthen of their Venome) sends forth Sweats, as Signs of an evil Guest.

Whatsoever therefore doth so directly fortify Nature, as to make her act every way suitable to her own Necessities, cannot be any other than Virtue; and seeing it hath pleased GOD to implant such Virtues and Powers, in Minerals and Metals, no

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Medicines thus endowed are more fase than others, as never performing ought that can be injurious, seeing Nature only manageth them, and they Purge not when they should provoke Sweat; nor do they Vomit, when purging by Trine or Perspiration is required; they leave no Relicts in the Body, for they are clean, having all unnatural Impurities removed. The Child new born, the Woman new layd, the most aged and most weak safely take them, without any the least dammage ensuing therefrom.

I write not this conjecturally, but from the Experience of more than Twenty Years. For, these Remedies, having an universal Tendency (not working by Fomit, Stool, or Sweat upon the sound) do only in the Sick Operate, as Nature findeth most convenient, and so are only her Servants but other Medicines, that have not so universal a Disposition, tho in former Ages (when Diseases were more similarly).

ple, and had rarely any thing extraordinary in them) they might be very profitable, yet now they cannot be used without Danger. For, where Nature her self is undetermined, a Remedy, that hath not a Gift to reach the Life. and strengthen her to compose those Confusions that cause so great a Complication, and indetermination, may indeed by its particular act alter the Scene, but not the Tragedy; and change the Seat of a Difease from one Bowel to another; but if any do impartially observe the Event, they will soon perceive, that the change of Place hath rendred the Disease (before easily cured) not curable, unless with great difficulty; and not at all, but by General Remedies. Yet, let no Man mistake me so far, as to think thefe Medicines (I mention) to be very eafily obtained: No, the Common Preparations have no fuch Endowments; Nor can the converting of a Vomitive and Purging Medicine, into a Diaphoretick, render its Gifts more splendid: nay, rather, what before in it

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it felf had an universal Disposition, is now become only a particular Bemedy, being no otherwise serviceable, than where Sweats are needful. And it is clear to every skilful Labourer in the way of natural Medicines, that every universal Being, tormented by Fire or fiery Spirits, is not bettered thô changed: For every direct Change is a diminishing of the Natural Gift; And whofoever fpends his time this way to alter General Medicines, will injure both himself and his Neighbour, and shall never arrive to any certainty in the true Matter of Medicine.

The outward Life of Metals or Minerals is poyson, which unless overcome, with Conservation of the Species of them, they cannot exhibit their natural Gifts. For Mineral Virtues are like Lillies among Thorns: if a Man remove not these, he will be wounded with their Prickles, before he can attain the Sweetness of those. The outward life of Minerals must dye and be annihilated; their middle Life

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Life is Medicine, Antidote against Poyfon, an Exhilirator and Server of Nature, without any determinate Action; a great Light, impressed with a Divine Seal, capable to extirpate the Characters of diseasy Images, or at least to subvert their Acts; having a natural faculty to remove every occasional Matter, by Nature's own Power; not compelling but exciting Her, as hath been fenfibly experimented. This proved to me the Truth of Helmont's Theory, which tho believed, yet without this Testimonial Act, I might (with the generality of Searchers) have ruined my Self, by adhering to what was visible, and suppoling what I enjoyed not, as impose fible to be attained. For every true Natural Medicine worketh not by its own Power (which is ever inimical to Nature) to Vomit, Purge, Sweat, provoke Urine, &c. but by Nature's difpose; being such as never operates on Bodies well and in health, althô taken in a fix-fold quantity; nor on the diseased and sick, but in the way Nature

Nature finds most conducent to health, Because Nature is the Physicianes, and all that is ministred to her, ought to be at her Dispose. And that she knoweth how to use Medicines of an universal Disposition, appeareth, in that the doth by them Purge, Vomit or Sweat, where occasion is; and that as forcibly and fenfibly, as the strongest direct Medicines can do; yet, with fo different Success, that Sweats, thô endured for many daies, do not weaken so much as others (thô only for fome hours) excited by a forcible Diaphoretick; Nay, the Patients each day grow fronger and fronger, than the first Day of taking them. So likewife, in Vomiting and Purging, there is no debility of Nature, tho they work many Weeks together, in fuch a measure, that the gentlest of direct Purgers (if used so long, and wrought after the same manner) would bring to Death's done, if not totally extinguish Life: but these separate the occasional Matter only, and weaken not Besides these Properties mentioned,

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that prove their Subserviency, (which is but the dark part of Universal Remedies) there are other more vital Separations, which manifest their Endowners; infomuch, that the very ame Medicines that did provoke, do also stay Vamiting, repress unnatural sweats, stop Hanes, cure the Dysentery and Gripings of the Guts, as also all Fluxes of the Womb, white or red; a flay the Menses if inordinate, and bring them down when stopped; hinder 7 Abortion, further the Birth when ripe; prevent the After-pains, yet deleanse more securely, than any Spen cifick whatsoever; dissolve or ripen Imposthumes, transmit seemingly fixed e Tumors from one part to another, fo s sensible Tumors of the Womb, have by the use of them become Imf well noted, of no small Advantage to the Sick, and of great Comfort to an honest Ingenious Physician. I have also known Urine (in a great Obstrution thereof, contrary to the Common course of Nature, yet naturally)

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vented through the fleshy parts about the Kidneys; and that in fuch a Quantity, as was not inconsiderable, had it been voided the usual way: thô this continued no longer, than the Obstruction was separating; for then Nature assumed her usual Passages And for a Crown to the Reality of Universal Medicines, I shall add; They more powerfully excite Nature by infensible Transpiration, than by all the usual Passages; which Operation (if as Physicians be not stark blind) is of that more service a Thousand fold, espe-Org cially in our days, than Purging, Voto c miting, Sweating,&c. were it not the grand unhappiness of Mankind, to mo measure the offices of their Living its (Spirits, by the Effects and Consequenrest ces of their intemperate Lives. For fort these Remedies of an universal Ten-Imp dency, exciting Nature to Insensible dow Transpiration, perform that part of to f Medicine, which is least minded, tho tho of greatest Concernment; and althou of late years it hath been conceded to as true, because sensibly experimented; of yet

yet the Medium, by which it is per-

yet the Medium, by which it is performed, is a mystery to the greater part of Physicians.

But to proceed to more sensible, and less disputable Actions, (what hath been already specified being most certain, because so often known by my Self) Nothing, below an Universal Tendency, is capable of such different Operations, nor can it be so disposed, as Nature may be capable by the same, to extravert the introversate, and that without Damage to the Parts or Organs, since it is not given to Nature to create Gifts, but to use them.

For every particular Remedy, tho most pure cannot be extended beyond

For every particular Remedy, tho most pure, cannot be extended beyond its Gift: As for Instance; The purest Stomachical, that hath Gifts to fortise, to cleanse and separate the Impurities of that Part, not being indowed with an Universal Disposition to strengthen Nature (to war against those dark Images she hath conceived, and by that means impressed on another Digestion) and also a Capacity of removing occasional Causes; it For every particular Remedy, thô of removing occasional Causes; it

shall indeed corroborate the part for the present, but at the same time shall separate the Impurity thereof to other Digestions, and forather render the Party worse: because, the Root of the Difease being in the Archem, and that Specifick is uncapable of communicating ought thereunto (except concerned that particular what Bowel) the Disease it self must neces farily be increased in the place to which it is transferr'd, and never be fubdued, until the Darkness, overwhelming the Spirit, shall be driven away; or the occasional Matter (in which those Idea's are impressed) oullify'd.

Whence it is clear in the Light of Nature, That Remedies of an Univerfal Disposition are essential to trut ing healing. Not that I judge Specificks has altogether useless; because I certainly by know, that the great Art of Phylician but confifteth in finding out and fitly ap Sic plying the same: yet with this Pro die vifo, Viz. That thay fuit to Parts and Na the Operations thereof, and be univer par

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falized as to Perfons, fo, that the fad, the merry, the cold, and hot Conftito tutions may thence reap a like Beneer fit; which is no fuch hard matter to ot accomplish: For, if a Specifick be fermented with an Universal, by this m. means it is made more general, and pt mindeth not Conflications has the of ar fended Part, in the Operations thereof. Yet these Remedies must be ased with to great Judgment; because all Specibe ficks have a direct Action, (whether erthey be Acidums or Alkalies, Aperien tives, Diurericks, Diaphoreticks, Vos in miting, Purging, Refelving, Separating, ul-Contracting or Congulating Medicines) and if unduly or unfeatonably applyed, are direct Evils ... For who foever er giveth a Diaphoretick in the beginue ing of a Feaver, before any Digestion happens in the Febrile Matter, doth by the same indeed produce Swears, but to the great disadvantage of the Sick: because that Action of the Medicine, contrary to the disposition of nd Nature, carrieth the more fubtile Cr. parts of the occasional Cause into the C 4 Blood.

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Blood! And besides, the Sweating Remedy, because not gifted to strengthen Nature, and incline her to her own Acts, leaves the more gross and oft-times uncoctable difeafy Matter in the Stomach; which proves fatal to the Patient; or at least renders the Disease difficult to be healed. Therefore Specificks, tho never so pure or certain, and having an universal Ferment, but not having thereby univerfal Gifts, cannot be used generally without apparent danger: thô, in defects of Parts and Faculties, where Nature indicates her own Wants, they act more fwiftly and certainly than Remedies more general. Yet it hath been obvious to me by manifold Obfervations, that direct working Medicines, given in the beginning of Difeafes, have generally injured the Persons afflicted; by removing the offensive Matter to places, where Nature (without that force) would never have done.

Let any One but observe the Progress of Malignant Features, Small

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Pox, Plague, &c. and he must necessarily discern, that any Purging Remedy, thô but a Clyster, (because Nature endeavours to make separation another way by the Skin) doth notably hinder the then needful and necessary Expulsion; and by attracting inward, brings Death, or a very great danger thereof. Now, altho in these Acute Difeases, by reason of their swift Motion and fudden determination, Errors are more obvious; yet are they as certainly committed in the Chronical and more flow Diftempers, and attended with the same Consequences, thô longer before they be manifested. For, whenfoever, by direct Remedies, the Diseasy-Matter is transmitted from one Digestion to another, must it not unavoidably be rendred worse? and what was Originally an Evil in the Stomach or Spleen, if carried to the Gaul or Liver, (and there hurting the Actions and Parts of the same) shall it not be more difficult to cure, feing those Bowels are remote from the Stomach, and have a different Digestion.

Digestion, and are not so easily reached by Phylick . For, as Multiness in a Barrel affects Wine, Beer, or Vinegar, with the fame Odour; to doth it in like manner affect any urinous Liquor. How much more shall difeasy Ferments, if by separation, without being overcome (which me Rurgarive Remedy can do) they be carried to the Duodenum, necessarily infect the adjacent Parts P Alfo, af Funderstand any thing in Nature, the original of all Chronical Difeales." that are flot feminal, proceeds rather from the Errors of Physicians, or the unruliness of Patients, than from the Weakness of Nature, or strength of mercasing Difeafes. For, it is almost daily feen, that one Discase is changed into another; not as progressing naturally thereto, bur through irregular Practice, by Purging, Bleeding, Sweating, and other direct Actions; whereby acute Difeates become Chronical, and Chronical Acute, by the one making the Life miserable, and by the other inferring fudden Death. Which may cafily

easily be demonstrated, and I intend fomething thereof, when I shall treat

of the Progress of Diseases.

Moreover, it is very manifest, that particular Medicines (how prevalent foever to any particular Part, and the Disease thereof) where a Complication of Diseases is present, act rather against than with Nature; because they cannot be imployed by Her against the Complication, or the Original of the defective Part, for such Remedies, acting particularly, and not generally, by cleanfing the Part render it more fit for Reception of the Complicating Evil. So that, by fuch irregular Practices, Difeases of the first Digestion consequently become Diftempers of the fecond or third, &c. And this is, because Diseases of the first Digestion, not being there subdued, but carried thence to the fecond or third, put on another Nature; and fometimes become complicated, thô fimple before, through a natural disposedness to receive all depending Evils of the Place the discased live in,

The best of the service of the servi

or of the time or season of the Year, or of the Parts they possess. For, when Diseases once degenerate, they are excited (Nature growing weaker) by every adjacent Evil: whereas in their first assault, one Digestion alone being concerned, Nature can much more

eafily overcome them.

If I thought what is here expressed were not fufficient to prove the Truth of this Matter, I could eafily demonstrate the same, by the Practice, either of Patients not timely using Remedies, or of Phylicians using things improper. For, I do not find Chronical Diseases (in their beginnings) to have took Root in Us, except from the above specified Errors. And althô fome feminal Dispositions derived from Parents (labouring under the fame Affects) may beget difeafy Inclinations; yet they, not being able to act without Matter, may well be fubdued, or at least kept from further Increase, if General Means be timely used; unless some principal Vessel be naturally deficient.

Every

Every feminal Disposition is incorporeal, till Matter (through debility of Nature) be conjoyned with it; for then it becomes active and a Disease: but if the Matter, which is the occafional Evil, be removed, the Action ceafeth. Now, this Matter at the first is eafily expelled in a short time; because, every such occasional Matter is first manifested in the Stomach. But when the feminal Disposition and that Matter have moved each with other any time, strange Firments are begotten, and the Actions of divers Parts injured thereby. Then indeed Medicines, thô never to speedy in the beginning, cannot do much, but require length of time, by reason of the Complication, which happens through the many Digestions damnified. For, in the first Motion thereof, the first Digestion is but begun to be defiled therewith, and strives against it: then Universal Medicines can easily contest with the Matter, and in small time overcome; because the Disease is yet undeterminate and floating; no Difease

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ease of any denomination having Existence in the Body (except where forme Veffel or Paritis hurt) till the first Digestion submitteth to it, as an admitted Gueft, and ceasing to firive against it fends Superfluities (as Now rifferent) thereunto. This is apparent irrevery true Gout Before the Paroxylm begins, Loathing at the Stomach, and a reftless Disposition is perceived for a Day or two, and the Pain never approacheth, till the Burthen be thence removed; tho indeed, the Torture which happens afterward, dorh many times cause, as it were, a Loathing: Yet that is rather the Effect of Anguish, than of Matter. For, whereas at the first, these Universal Remedies work upon the Matter, by Vomits, Sweats, Stools, or Urine, and when the Pains exist in the Joynts, have no action at all; yet when the Dolours are removed, then they operate the fame way again. And this is a fufficient proof of the possibility of keeping even Hereditary Diseases, from growing, or increasing to any great

great height, by General Medicines,

These General Dispositions of Medicines here treated of, are singularly useful, to keep Physicians from Error; because Medicines of an Universal Tendency do manifest the Distempers of particular Parts; and (as with the

Finger) point at the Seats of Diseases, beyond the Imagination of Any, that have not proved them: for they most sensibly act on the diseased Part. And,

where such Medicines are forst administred, there particular Remedies, that are specifick to Parts, have afterwards

the greater afficacy: because Nature being affifted in General, dosh readily

dispose of the Particular, according to its Gift also. For, although they cannot

the first Digestion, by Arengthening and removing the Evil thereof,

without any stop, upon the affected

part. And by this method it is, that Distempers accounted uncurable, have

often been cured.

But

But the great Occasions of Errors committed in the Medicinal Faculty, are a should be be a should be some shoul

is able to do.

bility of Remedies to be fo universal in their nature, as to do, or leave undone, as it most conducerly to Nature's help.

3. The grand miltake of Practitioners, touching the Causes of Diseases; judging all Distempers to have their Original from Humorous filths, and in the mean while never thinking of Venoms arising through Ferments, much less of the Spirit that makes the Assault. For, although they hourly see the Essects of Anger, Sorrow, Envy, Fear, &c. yet, when they apply Remedies, the first obvious Cause, that turns the whole frame of Man, is not consider d by them; and only what they produce is the Subject against which their Medicines are directed.

As for Example: When Rage kindleth Choler, they feek to allay Choler,

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that is only the product of Rage. Choler maketh not Men angry, but Anger conceived maketh that sensible; For Nothing liveth, but hath enough of that Juice (so called) to be in Rage sufficiently, yet unless the Spirit be defiled by a wrathful Image, there is

no fense of it apparent.

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So also, when our thoughts are greatly exercised with a strong desire to attain what is unknown, the Constringing Fiat presently ferments the Chyle with so great a sharpness, through the Contraction of the Spirit in that Exercise, that it is manifest in the Gust, or sensible Tast, and is in Nature the Cause of what is called Melancholy; but, if persevered in so long till Separation happen, without great helps, a certain distraction is produced, or some violence that is worse.

Envy and Malice have not much different Effects, for the former cause, when they are conjoyned with a strong desire, except that Madness hence does more rarely happen; yet

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in that Cold dark harsh fire they impregnate the Chyle, and induce great Leaness on the Body, harshness and darkness in the Skin and Hair, and are not curable any more than the other, by any Means applied to the Humour: For, altho that be altered by the force of Phylick to day, and wholly feparated; yet if the Spirit Arenuously perfift in the same Design, the Disease (in the twinkling of an Eye) is generated again: because, what is once done, may be done a fecond time, and needs not any intervening Agent. Althô 'tis true, that Matter once generated, augments the Evil, and increafeth the Darkness so largely, that the Spirit is thereby more materiated, more exasperated, and in greater Anguish.

Fear stagnizes the Blood, brings Coldness, Sighing, intermittent Pulses, Convulsions, and (if strongly persisted in) sudden Death, or great Stupidity. Now, it is true, that in case the occasion of Fear be removed, it

is no hard matter to conquer the Effects; And so, it is consequently true in other *Idea's*: but if continued in, thô but in a mere dejection, or finking of the Life, they are rendred more difficult to cure, than the more evil and active Passions.

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Sorrow is accompanied with debility of Faculties, a pining away of the Body, and a wasting of the Spirits; and is a Causer of Pains in peculiar Vessels, through the alteration of Chyle, (the Parent of manifold Evils) yet if once overcome, the Effects are not long in expelling, tho they have altered almost all the Constitution.

Now, in as much as 'tis evident, that Disturbance of the Spirit is the Generator of defects in the Body; can it be thought, that real Venomes (whether Epidemical, Endemical, or Artificial) shall less distast then the aforementioned Conceptions; since they absolutely assault the Spirit, and endeavour the Extirpation of Vital Lights the former arise as well from seigned

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as real Objects; the later only from real, active, and (after a fort) living Essences: therefore in reason more perceptible, and causes of greater Wrath, Fear, Stupor, Sorrow, or irregular Action in our Nature; unless we think every thing is agitated by Necessity, as Sparks sly upward, and that there is no living Understanding and Election in Us. But, if we bring these things to a sensible Test, it cannot be denyed, but that we feel the force of Anger, Fear, &c. in our Bodies; which, if the Spirit in Us were not the Ruler, could never be so.

Yet, to come nearer to our Selves:
Do not trivial Errors, even of Meats and Drinks, Heats and Colds, primarily affect the Spirit? Who is there, whom fulness of Meats and Drinks doth not affect with Dulness and Heaviness? Do not Heats, when overmuch, cause Faintings and Languishments; and doth not the Supplement of Cordials (actual or potential) supply that defect? Likewise, is it not apparent, that Cold (when offensive)

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stagnizeth the Bloud, giveth Cause for dolour in the external Parts to Imposthumous Humors; or stirs up Disorders internally, through the let of vital Separations; and is usually the Begetter (if the Spirit be not helped to perform its natural Separations) of Vomitings, Fluxes, Feavers, Coughs, and what not, through the obstructing of the vital Spirit? Yet however, this can be no more than the Occasional Cause; the Efficient must be the Spirit erring in its own Acts, that must constitute this formal part of distemperature, and bring it to a And doth any thing fooner Disease. restore Nature to her wonted Action. than fuch things as fortifie her, and help forward Transpiration, which the Cold letted? Also, it is very clear, that if any one, upon the first Sense of a Distemper, doth but use such Univerfal Means, as can keep Nature to act without disturbance; he will certain. ly find, that all these Distempers (so generally afflicting) are driven away almost as foon as they came. For, by the first

first Assault, the Archeus is only confused, and hath not throughly impressed the obstructed Matter with a diseasy Character. And this my Patients do generally find true, insomuch that for many years, sew of them know ought of a compleat Disease, unless they neglect their Reme-

dies in the beginning.

For every Medicine of an Univerfal Tendency is gifted from above, to withstand the Formation of Diseases (if the Internal Spirit hath not given to them a Seminal Being) inasmuch as it addeth Power and Activity to Nature, through the Light and Life that is in it, to Act regularly. Therefore, of how great Concern is the knowledg of Medicines strengthening, exhilarating, and pacifying Nature; fince she is the only Actor, as well as Curer of her felf ? How chary then ought a Physician to be of what he gives to his Patients, that he may not compel Nature by the Crudeness, Contrariety, or Poysonous Property of Medigines (which qualities all direct Purgers Purgers and Vomiters have) to exhauft her strength, by opposing one Evil with another?

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If Physicians have not Remedies more general, pure and friendly, than those that are usually given (I mean fuch, as can excite Nature to Action, give her strength, be imployed by her to this or that Operation, without leaving Reliques Offensive, nay fometimes more troublesome, than the Disease it self) the want of such can be no excuse to them: For GOD hath not left Mortals deprived of Remedies, of a more friendly and benign Nature and Condition, did not Pride, Covetousness and an overweaning Conceit, accompanied with Negligence, attend fome Book-Doctors, keeping them from fearthing into the Mystery of true Practice. These Men conclude, if they administer according to a written Rule, fet out by any they esteem able (let the success be what it will) 'tis justifiable, because answerable to what was directed; they themselves being Judges; thô it be

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be contrary to Nature in all Respects. But, were Nature more minded, and the Receipts of Doctors less, we should fee an happier effect on diseased Perfons. And were the errors they commit, writ on their Foreheads; or the means, by which they have attained their Grandeur among the People, duly examined; they would be ashamed of the one, and abhor the other.

Nature is that we ought to observe, to strengthen her where she is weak, to enlighten her where dark, to pacify her when inraged; that Fear may vanish, Rage may cease, and Amazement be expelled. Whofoever can accomplish this, shall find the most stubborn, and accounted uncurable Difeases, to fly before him. But, Diligence, a found and unbyaffed Understanding, accompanied with Patience, Love and Zeal, are Essential to open these Deeps, and to discover such Medicines, as are fit to extirpate those Exorbitances. Alas! those that have trod this Path, have been very few (or d

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(or they have concealed themselves) and what they have written rather flirs up desire, than satisfies. The Famous Medicines of Paracellus and Helmont, notwithstanding their Voluminous Writings, and frequent Citations of them, contribute little to us, only, that they incite us to follow Nature: but the Remedies themselves. either dyed with them, or are very fecret: No general Rule is extant, whereby fuch Medicines may be obtained. What shall we do? Where shall we feek ? unless we can find the Path of Nature in general, we shall not be able by Art to answer her deficiency in particular. The Pious and Learned Silurist, in his Silex Scintillans, hath fomething fitted to this purpose, where he saith:

When Nature on her Bosome saw
Her Children dye,
And all her Fruits withred to Straw,
Her Breasts grown dry;
She made the Earth (her Nurse and Tomb)
Sigh to the Sky:

Till to those sighs, fetcht from her Womb, Rain did reply. So, in the midst of all her Fears And faint Requests, Her earnest Sighs procur'd those Tears, That fill'd her Breafts.

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What is most natural is most fit to be exemplary, and will feldom fail Fo those that follow it. But, to rake the Volumes of the Dead (when their ca Sense is buryed with them) to find ke Understanding, is as irrational as for wi the Blind to endeavour to discern Co fel lours. Besides, it is a great underval ar luing of Mans own Capacity, Natures by Bounty, and God's Bleffing, to judg Ed what hath been once done may not all be done again. For, altho their Mediful cines be dead with them, or obscu Pla red; yet Nature is still in being, and Kn her Lord (the Dispenser of every be Virtue) lives for evermore, loves his acq Creatures, created Medicines for from and never faileth to impan Dif Gifts to the Sons of Men, according of as they stand capacitated to receive of them. But, if we think the old Methol Rul

of the Ancients (fet the natural Part thereofaside, which is the least Particle thereof) which is already known, and found to be uncertain, to be sufficient for Diseases which were not then in being, it is as much as to fit one Hat to to every Head, and one Shoo to every Foot.

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Let it be inquired how Remedies eir came first to be known, seing we ind know Man is born into the World, for with the least Capacity to help him-Co felf; and then Knowledg must either val arise by instinct, or by being acquired west by Experience; or be attained to by ade Education, or by Something beyond not all. Affuredly, Education cannot rightedi fully assume to it self the principal few Place; for it is most certain, that that and Knowledg which is real, must either very be taught from Natural Instinct, or be shi acquired from Observation. And if for from either of these, whensoever new pan Diseases happen, must not the Cures ding of the same naturally arise from one eive of them two? because there is no tho Rule, nor can be any for what was not

not in being before. If no Rule, then certainly natural Instinct, or Expe. be the only available and truly preva-lent Medium, by which the most certain and proper Remedies of fuch new to Evils can be known. Education in a these Cases cannot help; For, 'tis ap h parently manifest, that all Education the ariseth from certain received Principles, of supposed Conveniency or R Inconveniency: and as the Principles d are, true or false, particular or gene to ral, fo do they enlarge or diminish d the Understanding. What takes being from Experience is true (if they, B who possess the same, have a true sentiment of the experiment, and well ci understood the Causes) being sensible; m yet, as it hath being from Effects, it is the not always presidential for the suture: of But, what ariseth naturally, and hath be the inborn Principles in Man for its up Guide, is the true Patron of all Gene- fie ral and Particular Knowledg; I call to witness the Testimony of all Ages, and ask:

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Who instructed the first Authors of Physick, when there were neither peuft Books, nor Precedents? Who taught va. Hippocrates fo many Ages fince, to er. distinguish something Divine in certain Diseases, and to have a Cure for a popular Plague, never known or heard of before? Whence was it, that the fame Man (in that Age of the World, wherein Diseases and their Remedies were neither known nor oles distinguished in any measure) did obne tain a most clear Light, not only to nish distinguish, but also to cure Diseases be with proper Medicines ? How was ey, Bafilius a Monk instructed, who in his fen- days became a most knowing Physivell cian? Did not Paracelsus and Helole; ment, neglecting the Traditions of t is their Predecessors, obtain Medicines re: of greater Efficacy, than all that went ath before them? Paracelsus, thô bred its up in Schools, chosen Professor of Phyne- fick in Bahl, raised not his Knowledg call from what he had read, but from the ges, Light of Nature operating in him; as fufficiently appears by his diffenting Vho from

from every known Rule; and by his effectual Cures; as also, by his own declaration, That he had not read any Book of Philosophy or Physick in Ten Ex Years time together. And Helmont acknowledged, That he found out more certainty, when Discourse and Phanfy, or Imagination was fubdued, than by all his Readings or Conceptions: To the Truth of which, some now in being can bear their testimony. And is it not daily manifest, that the Indians, which have no Books, by Natural Instinct only find out the Virtues of Plants, so that they rarely want a Medicine for their Common Distempers? Do we not our selves often fee Sick Perfons (given over by Phyficians) to be cured by their own natural Impulse? One Person is cured after one fort, Another after another, altogether contrary to a known Method; which we ignorantly call Chance, but it is so only to Us: For, without doubt, this is Nature, that naturally excites Man to his Cure; as the Dog, to Quitcharas; the Cat,

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If Nature be (as indeed the is) the Exciter of these Animals, to their proper Remedies, without any Concepout tion, Fore-thought, or Reafoning of their own; how much more is she ed, of Man, in whom is latent a Capacity of knowing things in their Roots, fo, ne that fome Men, void of much discourse ry, or Reasoning, when the internal Man he in them is touched or excited, utter wonderful things; yet, are uncapable of Reasoning how, or why they utter them? Even fo, Arts appear more on polite, where Nature bringeth them es forth in Man, without the Consult of by his Reason. For as the Strength of the Ilion, and Fierceness of the Tiger, the u. Courage of an Horse in time of Batitel, and the Fearfulness of the Hare, on are not the Confults of their Strengths or Weaknesses, or the Effect of Education, but ingenited Properties; fo we see some apred to Musick, to Poetry, to Limning, to Arithmetick, the Mathematick Science, and Mechanick Arts,

Arts, in so high a measure, that they so evidently outstrip all others that have W been educated therein. Who did ever 6 exceed Apelles? When did ever An M make a Poet come near Homer, for Ca exactness of Phansy ? Nay, 'tis gene. W. rally taken for granted, that Poets W are born, not made. Our own days Ge produced a Child, capable of folving at most solvable Questions in Arithme with tick, without a Teacher, or known ex Rule. The Merchants, that Trade H. to the Gold-Coasts, have told me, that one the Negroes, upon their Fingers, foon W er account the value of Commodi. In ties, thô in broken Numbers, than our the acutest Merchants can with their lea Pen. How many have we feen excellent Artists in Mechanick Works fo that never learned them of Master fo by Education skilled therein? But im to conclude all, of whom did Archi No medes learn his admirable (and as yet thi unparallell'd) Inventions of Mechanick Engine, by which he fo long withstood the Roman Army, both by cip Sea and Land; using his single Artifice

ney fice only, without the help of other ave Weapons a infomuch, that Marcellus. ver General of that Army, speaking in Art Mockery to the Engineers of his own for Camp (as Plutarch writeth) faid: ne. What? Shall we never cease to make ets War with this Briarean Engineer, and ays Geometrician here? who, fitting still ing at his Ease, in Sporting manner, hath with shame overthrown our Navy, and meexceeded all the fabulous hundred Wn Hands of the Giants, discharging at ade hat one instant so many Shot amongst us? Whence, I fay, had these Men their on-Instruction, while we, who have had our their Books and Experiments (or at neir least an indubitate Relation of them) ex yet attain not to their Perfection, thô rks fo many hundred Years be past, and ten to many Hands and Heads have been But imployed fince their time? Surely Nothing hath been a greater Cause of chi this deficiency in Us, than our fupyet hapoling Things declared to be a better ong Rule to be gone by, than the Principles they began upon, who declared by them. And were it not for that, I

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cannot but think, that we had been long ago fo enlarged in our Underfrandings, as these Lines need not have been written at this time. But then. I would also be understood to fuppose that the Roundation, in and by which these famous Men attained to the Perfection of their Arts, be not neglected by Us: For they, not regarding (perhaps not having, or not using) the frail and uncertain help of Books, not trusting to the written Experiments of others, fuffered them felves in great Simplicity as the Child above mentioned) to be taught by Nature. This way they obtained a more certain knowledgy than was possible to be attained by any other way.

Wherefore, to be unlearned in the Art of Phylick, is not to want the benefit of Languages; for a due Obfervation of and living up to the Rules of Miture in that Cafe provided are the chief Things needlary to here that Science/which is more cafily atxce tain d by a found Judgment, than by reading . (11)

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reading the most Book-Learned Wite. For fince Nature is the Guide of the Universe, and of each thing therein. it is not to be doubted, but that as the brings forth Medicine to the doch the Physician also to administer the fine, whether it be confidered generally or particularly, as to those Remedies, the Gifts of which (in all Ages, Times and Seafons, to all Perfons and all Difeases) are alwayes the ame : or to fuch Remedies as are more specifick, or particular, which are produced by her in one place only, at one time, and for some Perfors, as Medicines fit for some certain personal, or local Diseases; and in mother Place and Time, for other he Persons and Diseases.

And it is clearly manifest, that the mowledg of the Virtues of Roots Herbs or Plants, hath been nothing dvanced fince the Days of Theophraterein, and the Divulger thereof) by keept what hath been discovered by Observation from Beast's, Birds, Old Women, E 2

Women, Clowns, Indians, or some such way unexpectedly. Not, that Nature hath been all this time ignorant, or uncapable of fuccouring her own Offfpring, especially fince Diseases have multiplyed; but those that pretend themselves Physicians, have not been gifted by her, but have opposed and hindred her proper Endeavours; they, being bent and resolved to be wifer than she, and to compel her by Remedies: a Practice their Fore-fathers never knew: thinking that Man, who was made in the Image of GOD, hath no Light or Guide in himself, sufficient to direct Him to his own help, or the help of his Neighbour.

O great Blindness! What Man! the Summary of all created things, that hath an immortal Soul, shall not that in him, which descended from above, be capable to distinguish what is fit for his help? Shall Birds and Beasts have the priviledge to know the sitness of Remedies, and Man be judged uncapable thereof? Shall barbarous Indians, and rude Shepherds

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ter Cures, than the Learned Doctors of our Age? O Shame! For, to be ignorant of what illiterate Persons know, is a great reproach to the Learned; if they, pretending great knowledg personn little, (even in the Faculty, of which they call themselves Masters) and the other, pretending little, are able to do much more than they. But, this is, because the One is excited by natural Instinct, and the Other only by credulous reading.

Althô, at present, these things may sound harsh to the Ears of some, yet being true, and having Nature for their Foundation, they will, perhaps, out-live the Enemies of the same; and (in this latter Age) be as generally received as heretofore (in times of Apostacy) they have been de-

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Our Ancestors in Art (though vulgarly reverenc'd under the notion of Antiquity) were really but the Infancy of the World; 'tis our Age which, by following long after theirs, is in-

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deed the true Antiquity: Why then should we dote wholly upon their Childhood-inventions; and not rather, having the advantage of Example (which the Beginners must needs have wanted) proceed and grow old in Understanding, as well as in Time? a Pigmey set upon a Giant's shoulders, may be able to set farther than Him.

Originally by credict insteading and Alico as protected with the formal formal states and the control of their formal states and naving systems for their Houndation, the will personal five the Enemies of the last and the control of the last control of control of the l

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General Nature of Difeafes.

Person is then properly said to be Sick, when some Part, at least, cannot person its due delion; and whatever produceth that Instruity, is styled the Cause; and that Disability of the Part to do its proper Office or Function, is call'd a Disease: of which some are Simple, some are Complicated.

Simple Difeuses are either Natural, Preternatural, or Contranatural: Pardon the Goinage of the last Word, because it seems as analogical, as the Terms, Supernatural, Unnatural, Con-

wateral, and the like.

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Of the first Sort are all Hereditary Diseases transferr'd from Parents to Children, and may be confidered under the deficiency of Parts, transmitted Idea's, or corporeal Venoms; fometimes fingly, as when any weakness of Parts in Parents (not labouring under any other Difease) is conveyed to their Off-fpring who have those deficiencies during Life, in one measure or other; yet are not at all thereby the more dyable to greater Difeases, but to the trouble of Nature's exercise, where that deficiency is rexcept, Nature failing in her own endeavour, admit Retents of things to her further Di flurbance; which yet may early be prevented, by the help of Remedies specifick to the Parts. WBut, if to the weakness of a Part a material Evil be added, then indeed the Perfons (if not quickly cleared of that Disease) through the weakness of their inward Parts, do either foon die, or live a mir scrable Life. Nevertheles, even in the conveyance of fuch Morbifick Idea's, if the Parts be found, and no accitary

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accidental thing happen to give vigour thereunto, they perceive nothing thereof for a long time as is observable in the Derivative Gout. which a Child 6 tho begotten by Parents ftrongly poffeffed therewith feeleth many times nothing: thereof. till 40, or 50 years of Age? For, it is absolutely necessary and resential to every Ideal Difeafe, (except Mental Evils) to have material fiths for the Idea to work upon. For instance I have observed that those, who have contracted the poylon of the Lues mummially, and have otherwise been of found Parts, have had no tokens nor appearance thereofinin feveral Years themselves, (and perhaps never may) yet some of the Children proceeding from the fame Bodies, have been naturally infected therewith. And likewife I have known other Parents Ideally defiled, to have had Iffues that appeared found and free (because Seeds admit not of ought but Idea's) for 7,10, or 12 Years; and afterwards that Ideal Disease, by occasional Matter,

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ter, bath manifelted it felf apparent ly as an honeditaty Communication. Belides ithis observed generally, that those who are contaminated with that Difease, by a feminal Contact bave never any Senie thered for feveral Months; and Others; on whom the Difease (so acquired) breaks out it any time, ate: confeious of fome dif orderly Accephan bave introduced Superfluidits, hor captivating the Spirits a without which that Maledy when deminally induced is not made manifest But if the Avet be mate rially contracted, then the founded Body and the cleanest Spirit unstape not free from the fense thereof for me ny hours or at the most flot for above 3 days because it materially affects the Paret, discovers its proper Signs, and manifesterit it felf to be material; and the Archeus, ftriving against it produceth Sores and Fluxes in the Parts infected, thereby to center the Evil in the Part, to prevent its further progress in the Body: by which means, Severibea's newly gotten are quick-.793

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ly healed, all the internal Parts being found; nor do they ever saide to the Luce, except Means be wanting so keep them from further presding For, Material Diseases, (tho very yes nomous by reason of their corporaity) are cafter overcome, than the fairitual or Ideal; because they ascend not to lo greet an height, as to captivate Nature, fo as to make her nourish the Evil without resistance, except great Errors are committed : whereas the Ideal do at first darken the Spirits. and then make them subservient (through intentibleness of the unmaterlated Venom) to prepare Matter for the existence and mourishment of that spiritual Evil, and then is the the act, upon the adva.bomrod acts

Now, for corporeal Evils that are derived from Parents, having their original from maternal Nourishments, they manifest their cruelty so foon as the Child is born, by one Sign or other evident to the Senfe, as by For witings, Loofnofs, Restle (snofs, Thrush, ck- or Convultions; Cometimes by Acris

monies

monies external or otherwise, by which their Lives are quickly cut off, if they be not helped with Remedies that can fortify the natural powers to refift those Evils. And that general Opinion (grounded upon the defe diveness of common Remedies) that Phyfick is not fit for Children, hath in all probability cast away many, that might have been preserved : for material Evils, how great foever they feem, are feldom mortal, if the internal Powers are strengthened by natural Medicines : because the Spirit in them is not fo vitiated, as to nourish the Evil : thô indeed a difeafy Idea, imprinted upon the Archeus of Child, ftriveth to bring the Difeale into act, upon the advantage of every occasional disorder on or work

Restricted Diseases (so called, because they have no Root naturally from Parents, or from diseasy Seeds, but are accidentally begot by variety of Distempers, as the Spirit or Partis more or less vitiated) are such as arise through

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through the Errors of Digestion: by Fulness, Emptiness, Colds, Heats, Sorrow, Anger, Fear, Hatred, &c. things transmuted, transmitted or retained: or when one Difease is changed into another through misapplication of Physick, or the irregularity of the Patient. Under Fulness, is comprehended Gluttony, Drunkenness, or any Excess beyond the ability of Nature to digest: for the disagreements likewife of Foods (which, thô taken in small Quantities, may notwithstanding offend) are to be numbred among Excesses; because, by reason of their Properties difagreeing with Constitutions, through want of use; their difficulty to be digested in their being over folid, their tendency to corruption, their fermental Dispositions, or their hostile Venomes to particular Natures (by their Antipathy thereunto) may prove equally burthenfome, as the over-charging of the Stomach with agreeable Meats and Drinks: Either of these are the Foundations of Surfets, which beget Languishings

guillings in the Body , Vomitting Headaches, and Loofneffes, through distility of the Pyloran; and if not conquer d'or healed in thoir primitive Root and Seat, then the January (black oryellow) Iliae or Cholie Pap Hon, Didribed Quotidian and Pertian Feavers, Dysentery, Lientery, Impost humes, and Observations in the Spitter, Mesentery, and Reins, have their exi Sterices: Whence Dropfies, Confumpti ons, Hyfterical Paffions, Gachexies, Palfier, Vertigoes, Apoplexies, and Epilepfies, have their original. For which Evils are not labdued in the Stomuch, but victoufly flide into other Bowell; to defile and beget frange Herment's in them; then the Spleen and Stomach conspire to the mainte mance thereof, their own Government being characterically blendfied with the foregoing diforders! Emptines, if too much, makes a deprellion of the Spirits, languishing of the Vital Powers, and an indifposition of the Parts to affinitate Nourilla thent. The only Remedies of this,

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wite of piritual Operation. Coldinand Miners, in too great a Degree, congeal or resplice the natural Spirits to an extrem, and obstructs on expend the fame.

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Contramatural Difenfes are all Enis hmics, Endemies; and every Poyfor, reas all fuelle Midadios as derive not their original from the Parent's Seed nor take beginning from preterna urel Excelles in Meats and Drinks Bross in Digestion, on the like; but immediately from without affault the bife. Of this kind are the Petitence and all annual (commonly Autumnat) Diffempers by us called New Difenfasi which arise from the putridness of the external Air by which our internal Att or Ather, being primarily defiled, fude denly contaminates the Spiritoof Life loss to beget Differ for correspondentie hugalamity the Spirit is oppressed with under the predominating Powers of Stuper, Rages or Fear

In Stuper, the Difease having enerwied the Efficacy of the Spinits difcrimination.

crimination finisheth the Tragedy cie without refistance : and When itis me finished, Nature her self gives testi- mr mony of her own Vanquishment, by that finall refuscitation of her proper Di Powers, which plainly shews her In capacity to strive against the prevailing Evil; because, while sensible of the Affault, the willingly yields to the Death, without Strife: as was fuffi no ciently manifest to me in those, that his (in the Year 1665,) had the Plague; fes, in whom, Nature, fo foon as the was But fensible of her own Inability of over mer coming, voluntarily submitted to the mar prevailing Evil. And, the Sense was perfect, yet, when the Tokens appeared, each Person so concerned, the seemingly well (Weakness excepted) and as at any other usual time, seldon have fayled of dying in 12, or 24 hours foly Under this manifestation of the pre let vailing Disease, the Pulses are equal, thô flow, the Vrine thin, and nothing visibly different from an healthful street state : nevertheless in these, there are less Twitchings of the Nerves, Tenden dily cies

dy cies to Convulsions, which (except Retis medies be applyed of so benigne a Nameater be applyed of to beinghe a Nature, as to be capable and able to enliven the Spirit to act against the Disease, and result its Venome) always and in Death.

of In Rage, Nature being sensible of to the Evil, acts violently against it, moves in and by the Fire of Nature, 12t firs up Vomitings, Headaches, Phrenfes, and Vehement Barnings, Blanes, Buboes, Carbuncles, Puftles, &c. ferments the Bloud sometimes to eva-int mation by the Nostrils, Bowels and vas vrine. But, if Remedies be used, that ar an resist the Venome and appease the lie Rage, Sweats following, all those inerdinate Acts cease; Blanes, Carom buncles, and Puffles ripen; Buboes difars folve, and the Disease is by little and ittle overcome.

Fear betrayes the Succours of Naare les; because (through that) she readily receives the Veneme, finks under

it, and rather endeavours to nourish than strives against the Enemy. The Signs of which are Faintings, Languishings of the Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Tremblings of the Pulse, and rarely ever any other Testimony of the Disease, than the Tokens: and if such Persons have (as sometimes happens) Blanes, Pustles, Carbuneles, or Buboes, they neither ripen, nor dissolve. In this Case (thô so desperate) if high Cordials be at first administred and continued, with those Medicines, that resist malignity, then sometimes the Sick are happily cured, otherwise they certainly perish.

The Distinctions of Diseases, Natural, Preternatural, and Contranatural alprais, being premised; it is now to be understood, That the Change of one of them into another, or the Mixtion of them each with other, begets a Complication; as the two General Evils, the Lues and Scurvy (in their progress, from their first beginnings in Us, to the Exit of our Lives) do clearly

ish, The clearly demonstrate. Touching the ist Lues, a Distemper too well known, I the forbear to speak; but generally in the and Scurvy, a Disease by me long obserthe ved, I find the power of Contraction such (or Congelation) and Resolution. For ins) Scurvys present themselves to our consideration, as arising either from In oo great Constringency, whereby the light effervency of the Bloud is stayed; or and rom an over-great Tartness, or Resothat ution of the Chyle into an abounding the fermentation. In the one Case, the Bohey les of People afflicted are always (or or the most part) chilly, sleepy, numned, stiff, and indisposed to Motion; in atu. he other, they labour under Faintings, atu. alpitations of the Heart, involuntary be weats and Heats, and as soon troubled one ith Cold again. For, in the Assault tion om without, are inferred Numnesses, ts a intractions of the Nerves, extream eral oldnesses and Lamenesses. And when heir ature (by the Assault perverted) erings neously strives against them, hor-do ble Pains ensue, and produce Rheu-arly atisms, and Scorbutick Gouts, (the F 2 Effects

Effects of Tartness) known by Dolors Th in the Nerves, as well as in the Joynts in and, when the Affault is more in T ward, then arise Palsies, Convulsions to Vertigoes, and all other capital Difes fo fes, that have their Original from Go Congelations in the Nerves. On theur other hand, when Resolution is pre en fent (for Congelations and Resolution are too frequent in every part of the Body; and, as Paracelfus well observed, are the Sources or Originals o all Diseases) there sometimes happen a Resolution of the Members, by Fer mentations in the Bland, Eryfipelas all open Sores, Cancers, and the like also inordinate Bleedings, preternatu ral Fluxes of Bloud, Blandy Vemit ings, vehement Burnings, Loofneffe of all kinds, and the like. For, the Diarrhea, Lientery, Dysentery, Ca tarrhs, Hellick Feavers, Solution the Foynts, &c. are properly calle Diseases of Resolution.

I should now subjoyn a discourt touching the Forms and Operation

of Benomes, foremention'd in this colors Theory, but because they rarely come in play, I had rather supersede that Treatise, until the Doctors vouchsafe to allow them an Existence; Wherefore I shall here put a short end to the from General Nature of Diseases, whose in the universal Work it is to put such an pre end to Ours.

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Proof of the former Positions by Practice.

Now, I proceed to a direct Explanation of my Practice in Cure of Diseases, consonant to the Theory above given. But, because I have elsewhere spoken of Cures, by me performed in the same Method, from the Year, 1657, to the Year 1665; I will discourse only of those Distempers, that since that Time (tho of the Progress and Determination of the Plague alone then raging, I could write a large Volume) have fallen under my Care, and been Cured without the help

help of any of the Compositions of the Shops, or commonly known Chymical Remedies; both which kinds of Medicines, I do, in a manner, tacitly disclaim, as unfit to serve the extream Necessities of Nature; yet, have I so far allowed of them, as they may in fome fort or degree be of use in Cases less difficult: well knowing, that 'tis 1- only the Prudence of Phylicians, in a due application of Remedies specifick to Parts or Juyces, which renders them ferviceable to the End, for which they were made. Nevertheless, for brevity fake, and because in my Theory ure to this present Practice of Phyfick, I ory have at large discoursed about this ave matter, I shall say no more of them; me but go on, by the Practice it felf, to om prove the Use of General Medicines 5; to be rational, and true, certain in m-Nature, and confirmed by Experithe ence. the

In order to which, I begin with the *Plague* in the Year 1665, and the *Diseases* of the following Years; wherein popular *Distempers* (the Re-

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licts of the preceding Plague) did sufficiently manifest themselves in their Vigour, and reigned long, to the Astonishment of those Doctors, who (the Year before) conscious to themselves of the Desiciency of their own Medicines, sit to resist that Malignity, for sook their Patients in a time, when their Skill (had it been worth Esteem) would have been of greatest Service.

Having affirmed, Diseases to be either Simple, or Complicated, Resolved or Congealed, as I must (with Paracelsus) acknowledg all Diseases are, it is now time to speak of their Cures; first particularly, and afterwards, gene-

rally.

In order to which, for order fake, I intend to give a short hint of Cures, both particular and general (in discoursing of which, I shall be exceeding brief) afterward, by many Examples produced from my own Experience, of more than Eighteen Years since the last Plague, consirm the Truth of this my Theory, by my proper

proper Practice in a larger man-

Therefore first, I thus say: In Congealed Distempers, Remedies surthering Transpiration, by resolving those acrid Powers, that hinder the same, are most conducent to the Cure of them. But, in Resolution of the Powers, where Faintings, and Palpitations are predominant; there Constringents are most serviceable.

Yet open Tinctures, by which Nature may (as in a Glass) see her own Desiciency, perform both the one and the other, more strongly or more remissly, according to the Excellency of

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Of the Plague.

I will beginning of the faid Plague,
I will all the known Anti-pestilential Medicines (both of Ancient and Modern Physicians) which I
found

found would indeed provoke Sweats; yet not naturally, but by help of Cloaths, where a great Burning generally was, before the Sweats appeared. By reason whereof, Nature, (being wearied) through such a forcible way of acting, could not be supported sufficiently to the extirpation of that Venome, fo as to dissolve Buboes, without maturation; nor ripen Blanes, or Carbuncles, but by a long Series of Time, and great Conflicts of the Sick, which too frequently ended in Death; thô, the Plague (at that time) was not come to the height of its Malig-Perceiving this, I had recourse nity. to my own Medicines, which I had formerly found fuccessful in most Feavers: For, by these Remedies, such as came to me upon the first Assault, if the Chyle was infected, and any Fulness remained in the Stomach, they usually Vomited at first, and presently after fell into Sweats, without preceding Burnings, or the help of Cloath. And the Sweats, for the first 12, or 24 Hours, were like drops of Water from

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from a Bucket, for largeness; yet was there not any Depression of Spirit, but more ease, and greater vitality or liveliness, and the Continuation of the fame Sweets was pleasant and refreshing: by which Means, Buboes disfolved, and in the third Day (at farthest) the Malignity was separated: And, tho the fame Remedies were continued, yet after that time no Sweats appeared, otherwise, than was usual in an healthful Person, the Time and Season being considered. But where Blanes and Carbuncles appeared, there Sweats were not fo great, nor fo continual; but usually on the third Day. the Blanes and Carbuncles opened, and their Eschars were divided from the Living Flesh, and digestion so followed into Matter, that in a short time comparatively to that, where other Medicines were used) perfect Health followed.

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The different manner of Assaults at that time.

In the first Assaults of that Pestilence, some were taken with great shivering Pains in the Back and Head: others were afflicted with Lightness of the Head, without pain; but had Tremblings and Palpitations of the Heart, and sometimes Swoonings. Some were assayled, as with a Stroak, Stab, or Prick; Others with Blanes, Buboes, or Carbuncles, without any manifest Sickness at their first appearance.

My Method of Cure.

Under all these various manifestations (except where great fear was) I always used one and the same Method. When they were first taken ill, I ordered them to go to Bed presently, and lay no more Cloaths on, than they usually did in time of health; then I gave them my Pouder. at

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der, in a spoonful of Wine, Ale, or Beer: and I gave my Aqua Pestilentialis, if taken with shiverings, two or three Spoonfuls; but if hot, then but one Spoonful, or one Spoonful and half, perswading them to lye still; which if they did, Sweats presently followed, and for their supports therein, they were allowed Mace-Ale, Posset-Drink, Sack or White-Wine; thin Caudle with a little Wine in it, and either of these somewhat often repeated, but in small Quantities. My Aqua Pestilentialis was taken as often, as need required; fometimes once in an hour, fometimes more, and fometimes less, as Occasion was. My Pouder was repeated once in two, four, or fix hours, according to the Capacity of Nature: where Diminution of Sweats and of Strength hapned, it was often taken; but if the Patients continued fweating, and strong and brisk, only once in fix hours. But, if there feemed a Tendency to a Loofness, which (in that Discase) was usually fatal, my

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my Coralline Cordial was often used. a spoonful at a time every half hour, until the Signs of Laxity disappeared. Where great Thirst was concomitant with the Disease, I used my Simplex, mixed into the form of a small Cordial Drink, ordering one spoonful at a time to be taken into the Patient's Mouth, and swallowed down leifurely, as it were by Drops. And if great Restlesness hapned, through want of Sleep, I administred ten grains of Salt of Hartshorn purified, and dissolved in Cytron-Water, or White-Wine Poffet-Drink, and repeated the Dofe once in two hours, not neglecting the fore-This Remedy thus feasaid Pouder. fonably given, feemed to me far more fuccessful in relieving Nature in that Exigency, than any common Dormative Medicine, of what kind foever. But, if presently after the Assault there appeared a Stupor, Drowziness, and a flow Pulse; then did I make a strong Cordial of the Simplex, and gave of it a Spoonful at a time, once in an hour

hour (not neglecting either the faid Pouder, or the faid Aqua Peftilentialis) till the Pulse was raised, and the Sweats slowed free; and then I proceeded in all things, as before specified!

der at first, yet I always used large Quantitles of the Coralline Cordial, to restesh the declining Spirits, and to procure free Swears; which is attained, then the Method before spoken of was continued to the end of the Cure.

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In the Anguish of Carbincles and Blanes, I applyed outwardly (besides the internal Medicines) my Resolving Cerot, and changed the same once in 6, or 12 hours, according as the Dolours were more intense, or more remiss. For I had, by sad Experience, seen the fruitlesness of all Magnetical Attractives, whether Mineral, Vegetable or Animal: nay, the prepared Toads, so samous in the Year, 1603, (testifyed of by Helmont, and before him highly extolled by Paracetsus) proved

proved here of no use, either to extract the Venome, or prevent the Malignity of that Disease.

I here write nothing of Bubbes, because (where my Medicines were used) they never ripened, but dissolved; except, where Patients were disobedient, and unwilling to continue in their Sweats, and so gave Occasion to the maturation thereof: which (tho but seldom) happing, I then applyed only my Resolving Cerot, as before; and sound the same, as well in ripening as in resolving, to exceed all Poultisses and Plaisters, I ever used before, or since.

Remarks

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Remarks upon the Carelesness of Patients afflicted with the Plague, or their Attendants,&c.

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7 Hen some Persons, using my Medicines, had layn in Sweats, for 24 hours, more or less, and found themselves seemingly well, and free from all Disturbances, or Sense of the Pestilential Venome, they (notwithstanding their Sweats continued large and free) would needs rife out of Bed, and fo checked those Sweats, inferring on themselves sudden Death. always observed, that no One, having that Disease, who did rise out of Bed before the third Day; or at least before Sweats (excited by the use of my Medicines) had wholly ceased, did ever recover; except by that long and tedious way of Maturation of Buboes, which then admitted not of Diffolution; because after that time, Sweats could never more be naturally excited.

Also, no less fatal Errours were

committed by *Nurses*, and such as attended the Sick, in laying on too many Clothes, during the time of their Sweats: for, so doing, Violence was offered to *Nature*, and the Spirits, accompressed thereby, languished under their own Burthen, and were no longer capable of help, by any Means whatsoever.

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Moreover, where People (in time of of the Pestilence) to please their Ap-sol petites, eat large Meals, or over-cool-ver ing Foods, as Fresh-Fish, all forts of Fai Fruits, Melons, Cowcumbers,&c. thô feć in a remiss degree; yet, if the same pro Persons were taken with that Disease, obs great Vomitings and Loofnesses fol-ver lowed, which did generally end in Because such Persons could have not (by any Remedies) be brought to pea Sweat, after the manner of those, that the lived Temperately, and avoided like feei Excesses. Also, these Patients were am: wont, for the most part, to impute for their extream Loofnesses and Vomit-up ings, rather to their own inordinate Spo. Eating,

at- Eating, than to the Power of the a- Plague, then Raging; and fo, fought eir not Remedies against the invading as Venome, but used particular Medicines, its, according as the prefent and (by them der thought) only Occasion required. on- Whereas, on the Contrary, Those that ins lived Temperately, and were watchful over themselves, so as to take Remedies presently after the first Sense me of any Assault of that Venome, and Ap-followed the Order before prescribed, ol-very rarely miscarried. For, whole of Families, that have been large and inthô fected, have all escaped, through their me proper Care, and Prudence, in duly afe, observing the Directions above gifol- ven.

in Yet, which is to be lamented, I all have observed, that when Spots appeared, of what kind soever they were, that the Nurses and Tenders of the Sick, sike seeing them, were seized with so great ere amazement, that they forsook all their ute sormer Care, insomuch as they gave into up their Patients for dead; tho those sate Spots were not the direct Signs of mg,

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Mortality. For all I have seen, having such Spots, (except One) did recover. But that Spot, which whosoever was seiz'd with dyed under it, had a round Circle, dark blew, and green, (after the manner of Mixtions of Colours in the Rain-bow) and in the Center thereof a Crimson Spot, that selt hard under the Finger, in comparison of the Sostness of the other Flesh. This, in that Plague, was the infallible token of sudden Death: Therefore such Spots were rightly called Tokens.

Of the Griping of the Guts.

This Disease, for some Years (especially the first) after the Plague, did sufficiently manifest it self to be a Relict of that Popular Distemper: For this Malady Exceeded all other acute Distem-

ha. Distempers; the Patients, afflicted re- therewith usually dying at the third of or fifth day. The reason of this, was it, because the Veins opening, the Bloud and flowed out, like a Torrent, and passing ons through the Guts, no laudable Excrein ment could be feen in the Stools, but Bloud, and a Gelly-like Matter, that in smelt like boyled Horns. The Pains were excessive, Stools almost contiwas nual, thô in small Quantities; and the until fuch time as by the power of Nature alone, or through the help of proper Medicines, the Bloud was restrained, the Gelly-like-Matter leffened, and Excrements laudable (both in Odour and Existence) began to appear, this Difease was never cured.

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My Method of Cure.

Upon the first Assault, or great Gripings, and appearance of Bloud, or Gelly-like Matter in the Excrements. I gave my Pouder (above specifyed in the Plague) once every two hours, my Coralline Cordial once every hour, and applyed to the Belly Tripe parboyled, which was laid on warm: and when that waxed Cool or Smelt, other warm parboyled Tripe was applyed. By this Method, the first Day the Bloud was restrained, and the Pain formewhat mitigated: The fecond Day, the Gelly-like-Matter leffened, and some appearance of Excrement shewed it self: And on the third Day, laudable Excrements were feen, and the Gelly-like-Matter difappeared. Then, by continuing the fame Medicines, in the former Method, large Sweats were produced, which (being continued in but one Day or two) perfect Health succeeded. Nor did I ever know any One, from that time unto this very Day, perish by ahe Malignity of this Disease; if they took my Medicines (and begun with them at first) according to this Order.

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The Order of Diet, by me prescribed in this Disease.

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I ordered Gelly of Hartsborn to be given to the Sick, and thin Broth made of Tripe or Sheeps-feet, with Bread (not Oatmeal) boyled in it: Beer and Wine I forbid, till the Difease flackned. I permitted Milk and Water, with Mallowes in it, to be frequently drunk, in small Quantities at a time. But, where great Thirst was, I allowed Posset-Drink, made white, (not green) with a little Canary, or Malago Wine in it.

Remarks upon the Errors of Phylicians at that time, in administring common Binders, Opiates, or other Restringents.

In the Cure of this Difease, I defervedly rejected all Common Binders, or Restringents, too much at that time used by other Physicians, how specifical soever they were, or might be G 4 fup-

supposed to be; because I discerned. that Nature, being enraged by the presence of that Corroding Venome, wanted only fuitable helps, to restrain her own Exorbitances. I likewise rejected Opiats, because they were uncertain; and thô they eased Pains, they cured not. For, I had well obferved, in this Difease, That whenfoever a forcible Stop was made, either by Opiats or Restringents, (if Nature were not, at the same time very strong) then Light-headedness and sudden For, fuch Remedies. Death followed. having no Power to expel the prefent Venome, did only Stop the Passages, by which Nature her Self intended to separate that Evil; so that, instead of being natural Helps, they proved no other, than unnatural Introducers of Death.

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Of the Scurvy.

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His being the general Disease I of our Country, feemeth both Nurse and Tomb to all other Distem-The last Plague was buried in pers. it. For, when that Pestilence waxed more mild, it plainly exhibited Scorbutick Symptomes. The Lues is, by it, fo masked, that its Original cannot be discerned. Autumnal Distempers are hid therein; and every preternatural Disease, of what kind soever, if not radically expelled by fuitable Remedies, discovers it self under a Scorbutick Form. Yea, Paternal Diseases, thô very various, do never appear without some Signs of the Scurvy commixed with them. Hence it comes to pass, that when Particular Remedies are applyed to Particular Parts, or the Vices of them, (no General Medicine being in the mean time

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time used) thô they may cure or remove the particular offences of these or those Parts, yet it is but as the Cutting off the Hydra's Head, in stead of which many more appear.

Now, as it is apparent, that all these Diseases are covered by the Scurvy; fo it is no less manifest, that the same Diftemper doth both nurse and nourish them. For the Lues becometh the more mild, through the dark cold and the flupifying Nature thereof; so that it is doth not so often occasion great pains o in the Bones between the Joynts, as were usual (when the Lues was simple, and not complicated with the Scurvy) but wandereth in the Nerves, disaffecteth the Brain, produceth Gonts of a new strain, Rheumatisms, Convulfions, Palfies, Vertigo's, Lethargies, Atrophea's, Lamenesses,&c. In every of these Diseases, thô particular, which by the Ancients (according to what we read of former Ages) were well known, and often cured; yet, at this time, if they be remedied, it is rather cafual,

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cafual, than real: because the greatest part of those Patients, that in our uttime have been thus afflicted, were never cured by any Medicines of the Ancients, unless in a long Series of time, where Nature her Self was the efe Sole and Principal Actor: but, by Gey; neral Remedies, they usually obtained me a fafe and speedy Cure. For, it is clear, out that when the Lues is new shaped, by eth the modifying power of the Scurvy, and that the Remedies, usually successful t it in expelling and annihilating the Rage of that Disease, proved notoriously inimical to Nature; by reason of the cruel Qualities of Mercury, by the power of the Venome of the Lues, ues, made corporeal. Which Corporeity. where the Lues is simple, is found to be of great Use and Service in abating the Rigour of that Difease; but when ery Scorbutical it rather increases, than lessens the same: as I my Self can (by fad Experience) testify; and Hartmannus did many Years ago, in his own Practica Chymiatrica, and in his Annotations upon Crollius his Bafilica Chymica.

Chymica, fufficiently manifest the Inimiciousness of Mercury to Persons in any measure afflicted with the Scurvy; yet he highly praiseth the Virtue of Antimony in Scorbutick Distempers; which plainly shews he had a true Sense of the different Nature of such Diseases and their Remedies.

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The Gouts of our time very rarely appear Simple. For in all my Practice, for 30 Years past, I never could difcern above three Perfons, afflicted with that Disease (which in them was Hereditary) that did exactly answer to the Descriptions of the Ancients: all the Other have appeared rather Scorbutical, than otherwife, and been by me cured after the same General Method above specifyed. But in every true Gout, fimple and not complicated (as in this our Day all fuch Diflempers generally are) the tormenting Pain thereof is only in the Foynt-Water, or Synovy between the Joynts; not elsewhere: whereas these Complicated

plicated or Scorbutick Gouts are attended with Pains in the Muscles, Nerves, between the Joynts, and in the Vertebra of the Back, in the Os Sacrum, and Head; Places never mentioned by the Ancients (in all their Descriptions of that Disease) as lyable to Arthritick Dolours, or more or less to be affected therewith. Therefore,

Having thus far given a brief, but true, Definition of the Nature of the Scurvy, shewing how it intermixeth it self with other Distempers, disguising, changing and nourishing them; I now proceed to Examples of Cures of the same Disease, as it hath manifested it self to Us, in these our Days,

under feveral Forms.

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Example 1.

A Man of good repute, having for fome Years laboured under great debility of *Faculties*, with dejection of Spirit, and Leanness of Body, insomuch,

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much, that the Physicians he then used, concluded an Atrophea or Consumption to be present; therefore, as the best Remedy for One in his Condition, they ordered him to fuck his Wife's Breafts: This Means he used, and other Remedies by them prescribed, notwithstanding which, a general Lameness followed, with a Palsey, and greatConvulfions, which wrought fo great Confusion in his Physicians. that (not knowing what to do further) they gave him over for dead or After which, Application uncurable. being made to Me, when I had well weighed his deplorable State, heard what had been done, and faw the lamentable Effects thereof, I discerned that the Source of all was the Scurvy, and that nothing could alleviate that Evil, but Medicines of another Strain. Therefore, I first of all gave him my Scorbutic Cordial (the Brain being deeply affected) with my Pouder, repeating that once in fix hours, and the Cordial as oft as he pleased. At Night going to Bed, I gave my Arcanum Metalon-

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m /- Metallorum, and my Scorbutic Tincture, 30 Drops at a time, in all his Drink, Day or Night. This Method being continued for some few Dayes, his Convulhons ceased, the Weakness of his Limbs began to abate; and, instead of great Chilness and Coldness, that formerly attended, Warmth and Itchings began to discover themselves, and (at last) gentle breathing Sweats: by which Means, his Palfy was taken off, his loft Speech restored, by little and little he recovered the Use of his Limbs, and was at length wholly freed from his Disease, and lived (thô alwayes a weakly Man) Thirteen or Fourteen Years after.

Example 2.

An Aged Gentlewoman, afflicted with Rheumatism-like Pains, (after an Autumnal Feaver) which Physicians labouring to remove, by applying cooling and altering Things, did indeed take off the external Dolours; but

(by their Remedies) retracted the Se Matter causing those Pains inwards he to the Bowels and Mouth of the Sto-red mach; which great Evil deprived her Da totally of the use of her Limbs. Whilst in in this fad and deplorable State, being wh utterly given over, as a dying Person, cir or at least uncurable, by her Physi- M cians, I was fent unto. When I came, reand had well confidered her Condi-tion, and found her Stomach to be fo lit very weak, as not able to retain a an Glass of Sack, without rejecting the aft fame fuddenly by Vomit; I did not of in this Case (as in Others) give her Da my Pouder at first, but my Scorbutic Cordial and Scorbutic Tincture, as I faw Cause, and the Exigency of her prefent State required. When, by these Means, I discerned her Spirits to be fomewhat enlivened, and her Stomach th fortified in some competent measure, I then gave my Pouder once a Day, and my Arcanum Metallorum at Night. fre Having continued this Method for m fix or feven Dayes, I found her Water it began to Change, and fome Signs of the Sepa-

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the Separation therein, whereby I judged rds her Digestion to be in some measure to recovered. This Course I continued her Day by Day for a long time together; ilft in which, I differned that those Pains, ing which were before (by their Medion, cines) brought into her Belly and fi- Mouth of her Stomach, were again ne, retired outward : after which many di- Puftles came forth, and her Limbs by fo little and little gathered Strength; a and, about three quarters of a Year the after, she recovered her pristine State not of Health, and is now alive at this her Day, thô several Years since.

Example 3.

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Another Woman, tho Young, yet through Convulfions was fo drawn together, as to go almost double; and ay, when no Remedy could be had for her ht. from other Physicians, she came to for me. After I understood from her how ter it had been with her, I proceeded to of the Cure as follows. I gave her my Ponder

Pouder every Morning, my Arcanum De Metallorum, and Arcanum Veneris at Ab Night; fometimes one, fometimes the ing other, as occasion was, and the Exi- and gency of the Difease required; not die omitting to give my Scorbutic Tincture ing to be taken in all her Drink, during der the whole time of the Cure. Conti- use nuing this Method, she was recovered different in a fhort time, and is yet living, tho Con feveral Years fince.

Example 4.

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A Young Gentlewoman, afflicted Ima with a great Congelation in the Ster- refi non, always inclining her Head down- felf wards to the Stomach, as if it had me been contracted and forced thither- to t wards, never having the benefit of Jud Sneezing, but long suffering great Palpitations of the Heart; little or no Sleep, and fuch as was, much confu- 6 h fed, continually under Terrour, and the at the same time with Child; sustain- ner ing this Mifery until the time of her Nig Delium Delivery, and after that finding no at Abatement of the Evil, notwithstandthe ing the Advice of feveral Physicians, xi- and the frequent Use of their Remenot dies, did at last send to me. ure ing her in that fad Condition, and unng derstanding all the Remedies she had nti-used to be fruitless and unsuccessful, ed discerned her Disease to arise from hô Congelation, under the Scorbutic Power. Therefore, the Fourteenth Day after her Delivery being come, I first gave her my Pouder, which quickly brought her to more sedateness, than she had found in some Months before, and the ed small Sleep, she then had, proved more er- refreshing than formerly, as she her n- felf acknowledged. This Encouraged ad me to proceed, and She (according er- to the Refult of her own Reason and of Judgment) rationally fubmitted to the al- following Courfe.

no My Pouder was given once in 4, or u- 6 hours; my Scorbutic Tincture in all nd the Drink she took; my Arcanum Ven- neris, and Arcannm Metallorum every er Night alternately; my Hysteric Cordial, H 2

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dial, and Hysteric Drops, upon every Occasion, or Exigency of Nature; not neglecting other Cordials (by intervals) for support. This Method, being dayly continued, till Strength came, and she was able to move, did at last (with a few other Auxiliaries) accomplish the Cure so apparently, that the external Cutis all peeled off, her whole Mass of Bloud renewed, and she seemed unto All (that knew her) to have assumed a new Complexion, and Nature.

Note: That this Woman had not Sneezed in 6, or eight Months; but upon the first Motion thereunto, the Congestation seemed to be much more easy, and afterwards she sneezed usually twice a Day, and by that Means the Contraction daily sessened, until

it was totally diffolved.

Also, among the various Scenes, that happed in this Disease, there never was any Purgation by Stools and Vomits; but the Distemper gradually vanished, by Transpiration, small Sweats, and Orine, without any other sensible

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her ble fensible Evacuation thereof. And now she hath attained her full Strength, and perfect use of her Limbs, with as great Activity of Spirit, as did ever attend her before, and bath since conceived with Child.

It cannot rationally be expected I should here set down every Accident, that hapned, and the particular Auxiliaries I used, in this and the other Scorbutic Diseases before spoken of: because, so doing, I should extend this Treatife to too great a Bulk, and render it less serviceable (by augmenting the Price) than otherwise, as by me intended, it is like to prove. I could also here subjoyn many more Examples of Scorbutic Distempers by me Cured, after the former Method; but for the fame Reason I omit them, and proceed to Examples of Cures performed in other Difeases no less deplorable.

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Palsies are four-fold, and therefore have rightly obtain'd four distinct Denominations, as follows: Palseys of Contraction, Palsys of Refolution, Numn-Palsyes, and Shaking Palsyes; which two last are partly resolved, and partly congealed, therefore cannot be ranged under either of the former.

Of the Cure of these, by sour Examples only, I intend to speak, with a much brevity, as the Subject Matter it self can admit.

Example 1.

Of a Contracted Palfy.

A Mayden Child, about Ten years old

old, having her Arms and Legs drawn together, and her Neck drawn of one Side, (this being certainly known to every Physician, to be a Paralytic Contraction) I began at first, as I had done in other Cases, with my Ponder, giving it twice the first Day, and at Night my Arcanum Metallorum. This Method I continued Day by Day, using frequently my Mixtura Simplex, given five or fix times every Day. Sometimes I gave her my Volatile Spirit (not the fetid acid Phlegm) of Tartar, in all her Drink. By which Method, in three Weeks time, there feemed to be fome Amendment, the Nerves were more relaxed, the Head began to ake backward, and a Warmth more than usual in that Part; and this defcended down by the Back-bone. Soon after this appeared a Drivling in the Mouth. After the Pouder had been taken for a Month, it began to work every Day, and wrought a whole Month after by Vomit and Stool alternately: yet still, with Increase of Strength, and Restoration of Faculties. H 4

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ties. And, in about ten or twelve Weeks time, the was perfectly restored to her pristine State of Health, and is since married, hath had Children, and is alive at this time.

Note. In this whole Cure, no other Medicines (than what are above specified) were used, except a Resolving Oyl, and that only for the first three or sour Weeks, until the Powder began to work; then I ceased the use thereof.

Example 2.

Of a Resolved Pally.

N Resolution of the Members of a Male Child, where all the Nerves were relaxed, so that Arms, Legs, and Neck, hung like Parts, that never had Capacity of Motion; I used only my Powder, and my Arcanum Metallorum for three or sour Weeks together, and the Child by little

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little and little gathered strength, and was at length perfectly recovered; is since become a strong man, and alive at this day.

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Example 3. Of a Numn Palfy.

Man of Seventy years of Age, was numned all over one Ade. his Speech for the prefent quite taken away; but coming to me, and taking my Medicines presently (having long before been my Patient) he was cured in three Weeks time, in manner thus: I gave him my Powder twice a day, and my Arcanum Metallorum every night, with my Scorbutick Tindure in all his Drink. This Method being followed, in the first three days he could move some of his Fingers; and so, Strength and Heat coming gradually into every Part, about the tenth day he began to drivel, and the Pouder Powder to operate so, that he had loose Stools every Day; and soon after recovered his Speech, and the perfect Use of his Limbs, and is yet alive, though about Ten years since.

Example 4. Of a Shaking Palfy.

A Lad, about 14 years of Age, labouring under an Autumnal Feaver, fell into a Palfy, having a continual Shaking, with strong Convulsions also attending. To him I gave (as to Others I had don) my Powder, my Arcanum Metallorum, my Mixtura Simplex, and the Arcanum of Antimony prescribed by Basilius. By which Medicines, used after my former Method, he was perfectly restored in a short time.

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Of Convulsions.

Yonvulsions take beginning, either I from an unnatural Fermentation of the Juyces of the Body, whereby every Veffel or Organ is overmuch disturbed; or by particular Compunction or Compression of the Nerves contracted; or else from Nature's true Sense of what is fit to be separated from the Parts offended, and her Endeavour to separate the same; as is apparent in the Beginnings of the Small Pox, where the nutritive Juyces are condensed, by reason of the Morbific Ferment, and so made unfit for the Nutrition of the Spirits, and the necessary Separation appertaining thereunto; being wholly uncapable to be distributed to the Parts. Here Nature, regularly acting, makes Convulfions, which open the Nerves, and render that Difeasy Ferment fit to become the

the Matter of the Small Pox, or Feavers: for, so soon as the Convulsions cease, the Small Pox appears; as is fufficiently evident by the Events: and it is apparently manifest, that fuch Convulpons are sooner Perioded. than the Ideal. And altho the Small Pox or Feavers be very Malignant; yet it is rare to fee any One fail under those Distempers where Convulfrons have preceeded: thô a Convulfion happening after those Diseases, is most frequently Mortal. For, the first is the result of Nature's strife against the Disease; but the other (the Difease being annihilated, and Nature overcome) ariseth from the Terror of Death, of which it is a general Prodrome.

Also, the Superfluities, that Children bring with them into the World, are the occasional Causes of those many Convulsions, that attend them in their Infancy. For, they being Retents of the Maternal Nourishment, which (coming then first under the Dominion of the Stomach of the Infant) can-

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not be received as a Guest, but are rejected, and opposed as an Enemy to Nutrition; and if not subdued in the Act of the first Digestion, by Vomiting, or Stools, Red or White-Gum, &c. they become the Matter of long continuing Convulsions.

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Likewise, in Breeding Teeth, Convulsions often happen; For, by the Compression or Punction of the Nervous Fibres in the Gums, made by the ingrowing Teeth, Nature is enforced to make Convulsions, that the Teeth may break through those Fibres, im-

peding their forth-coming.

But most lamentable are the Ideal Convulsions, which have their Original from Terror, Frights, or Fears: For the Spirit, by the amazement they inser, produceth a dark Image, or Impression, by which it is overwhelmed, and so driven to irregular Actions, which occasion uncertain Events; because being surprized with Stupor, and not knowing what to do, it doth nothing to right purpose, by reason of the variety of Imaginations which

which (in these Cases) are as various as the Conceptions of the mind can be.

Of the Cure of Convulsions, that happen before the Small Pox, &c.

In the Cure of these Convulsions, I generally use my Pouder once in six hours, by which the rigour of them is usually abated; but, if in a short time the Convulsions be not lessened by the use thereof; then I give my Arcanum Metallorum, or my Arcanum of Camphire (administring either of them, as I see Cause) and repeat the Dose once an Hour, till the Convulsions cease.

Note: Here it is to be observed, that even in these Convulsions (where my Medicines are used) the Fits are more frequent, but shorter, until wholly annihilated, and the Small

Pox appears.

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Of the Cure of Convultions from Relists of Maternal Nourishment.

These Convulsions rarely happen, where my Pouder is given to Children. fo foon as they are born, and often repeated; and if they do afterwards arise, such Convulsions are soon and easily taken off, by the Use of other Medicines prenominated. But, where Convulfions happen in Children, that have not had the Benefit of fuch Remedies; there I must confess the Work to be long, and irksome, requiring Soundness of Judgment in the Physician, because of the great Variation, that happens therein; but more especially, by reason of the Dissatisfaction of Parents and Nurses, seeing the Fits more frequent, thô much shorter, when under my Cure: For, I once knew a Child, so afflicted that had an hundred Fits in one Day; and this continued ten Days together, the number not lessening; yet, with this Advantage, (notwithstanding the Fits

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Fits were so numerous) that the Child became daily more lively, and each Fit shorter and shorter. After the Tenth Day, this Child had no more Fits; but was constantly attended with Breathing Sweats unto perfect Recovery.

Note: In Cure of this Child, I used the same Medicines as before; but not without other peculiar Auxiliaries, too long to be here recited: nevertheless I purpose to speak of them, when I write (as I intend hereaster) of Particular Diseases, and the Remedies I used in Cure of the same.

Of the Cure of Convulsions in Breeding Teeth.

In the Cure of these Convulsions, so I have by Experience discerned, that the the former Medicines were essentially helpful in this Case; yet, if the Incision also were not used, the Cure was not so easily compleated.

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Of the Cure of Ideal Convulfions.

In Ideal Convultions, I have experimentally found my Pouder, and my Arcanum Veneris, to be of general Use and Service; but could not (so speedily as I defired) compleat the out Cure by them, without the help of ia particular Auxiliaries. For, in these ne Convulfions, the Variety of Idea's is so m, great, that it requires a Judicious Aper) plication of various Specificks.

> Of Lethargies, Coma's, and Apoplexies.

These Diseases have all their Original from one dark and stupefactive ons, Source, where the Gates of Sleep conhat inually stand open: for such as are ffer afflicted with them, are either trou-, if pled with over-much Drowfiness, or oppressed with Sleeps too profound. These Distempers differ only in the Degrees of their Power: In the two irst, there are only subtile Vapours, (bv

(by the Schools called smoaky) which is having their Assent from the Diseasy, Power of Darkness in Us, do after an obtuse manner stifle the Natural Faculties; but in the Latter, viz. Apoplexies, they more intensity act, and materially by Bloud, or otherwise suppress the Faculties of Life, and so was absolutely overwhelm all the Powers of Nature, that the Body (or the Spirit thereof) becomes wholly Insended.

I have great Reason to speak of set these Diseases in this manner, having tall been much exercised therein. If called Ip in the beginnings of them, I have District found them to be sooner removed whether the speak of the ple danger: for if the Spirit can be time whether I have guickly vanish. What Medicine and are helpful to One, are really helpful teal to All, the Dose only considered: but mit I never sound, in any of these Cases or early other than general Remedies to the prositable, or available in exciting Nature to free her self from the impending

nich impending Danger; therefore Geneeasy rally, r an

In Order to Curation.

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Apoand I here begin with my Cephalic sup Drops, which I give once, and a little d fo while after they have been taken, my wen Arcanum Metallorum; and 6 hours Spi-after that my Pouder, and so intersen changeably using my Pouder and Arcanum, except that fometimes (as I k of see cause) instead of my Arcanum Me-ving tallorum, I give my Arcanum Veneris. alled I proceed always giving my Cephalic have Drops once every hour, during the wed whole Cure, which is usually comles pleated in three Dayes time; during ime which, Sweats rarely happen, until Evil the Drowfiness be wholly over; but cine now and then loose Stools. And in lpfuseal Apoplexies, Nature stirs up Vo-but mitings, Sneezings, Bleedings at Nose, ale or else expels by Urine great Quanties to ties of infipid Water void of Odour.

im Note: Where Vomitings are, which ufually

usually precede an Apoplexy, if any har Physician endeavour to restrain such the Vomitings, or the Patients them wiselves be unwilling to bear them, then they inevitably fall under the Burther the of that Disease.

A particular Example of the Method will I used in the Cure of a Lady of Sn Sixty nine years of Age.

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This Lady alwayes dreading an of Apoplexy, by reason her Relation had often dyed of the same; desired great I would give Order, in Case of a sud the den Assault, what should be used whereupon I lest with her Woman some of my Arcanum Metallorum, given ving charge, That if the Lady were suddenly taken with Vomiting, or what to her first, and not the Pouder, the she was formerly used to take it; and to send immediately away for me my because she then lived four Miles ou of London. This Assault happening an my Arcanum given, and I sent for, hastning

any hastning thither, found her drowsie, fuch thô the Cold and Stupidity were fomenem what less, than before the taking what then I had left for her. I then gave her ther the Arcanum Antimonii Bafilii; which is not used or known by any one else that I can tell: After the taking of thou which, Warmth increased, a little dy sneezing hapned, Vrine came away abundantly; infomuch, that in fix hours time, there was above 3 Pints of Water received, void of all Urinous Odour, or Saline Tast. The Head fire grew hot, Bloud issued by Drops at such the Nosethrils; these Actions happened to in the first six hours after the Asman sult. After this, the Spirit became to go more lively, and the Bloud more free trees. were quently issued out at Nose and Mouth,
which continued more or less for three that daies together: In the mean time her the sleeps were short, but refreshing. Then and my Pouder was given every 4 hours, me my Arcanum Metallorum once in 12 hours, and my Cephalic Cordial once in hour. And in four daies time, all or, Symp-

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Symptomes of the Disease vanished Weakness only remained.

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Note: This Cure being taken in or hand before the Brain was fully stupified, the Remedies had the greater I Effect; for I have (to my Grief) too N often seen the same Medicines prove W useless, thô the Dose was given in a ar threefold Quantity; and where they B were serviceable to prevent the Evil, in they did not bring away fo much Bloud, but caused Sneefings, and Vrine Co in like Quantity, and Frequency. Also in I have observed, that Direct Vomito- W ries, given in this Disease, (as they too often are) are as dangerous, as things repressing Vomits, before the Patient is throughly seized with the Disease; but after the Stuper is at its height, a forcible Vomit, if it operate strongly enough, may do good, otherwife the Patient certainly dies. The same may be said of Scarification, Philbetomy, (thô that carry a feeming Conveniency in Sanguineous Apoplexies Bliftering

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Blistering, Clysters, and other forcible things, which cannot feparate the Sanguineous Matter, except accidentally in only; therefore are uncertain helps; stu. whereas Medicines of an Universal ater Tendency, and truly gifted, act just as too Nature requires, and fo frequently act ove with greater force and certainty, than in a any of a Specific operation can do. hey But there is too often a great failing Evil in Physicians, that they discern not nuch Apoplexies before they feize, and fo rine cannot contribute help for prevent-Alfo ing them; which is much to be be-

Of Imposthumes.

Mposthumes are as various as the Juyces of the Body, yet all of them have but one Original, which is the Retents of Superfluities, not capable to be separated without Apertion of the Skin; except such Remedies be used that can further the Re-Solution of what is Congealed or Stagnized; which Resolution, so procured, yields more ease to Nature, and is performed with less Anxiety, than when turned into Quitter. For it is clear, if Nature can sevarate things, without Corrupting them, her Government is not then much blemished; in the performance of which, General Medicines are only capable to affift her. Here Books must be laid afide, all Recipes dif-effcemed, conclusive Judgment, and all Indications neglected, but Nature wholly tended, and referred to; We in the mean while (by a due application of fuitable

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able Remedies) adding Light to her to act by, and Power to overcome the present Stagnization. For in so doing, the Scene is altered, and Nature rendred capable with ease to remove That, which before could not be removed, without too great Molestation. For the Wifest of Men, upon the first Appearance of a Tumor, cannot by any known Rule judge of Nature's Capacity or Propenfity to determinate the Evil; or whether it be more profitable to refolve, or fuppurate the same. As is apparent in some Tumors, where by attempting Refolution, the fubtillest or thinnest Parts being separated, the Remainder is so indurated, as not to be refolved or fuppurated; and fo it becomes the fame, that Chyrurgeons call a Schirrus.

But, in suppurating Tumors, great Pains, Anguish, and different Symptomes, in differing forms of Heats, Colds,&c. often happen; through the Distress Nature salls under, by reason of the Largeness of the Tumor, and the diffi-

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difficulty to bring such Evils to perfect Suppuration: and at last, unless they open themselves and be judiciously handled, they are often changed from one thing into another. For, its evident, that the Opening of some Tumors by Incision, and keeping them open by cramming in of Tents (a Practice too often used) doth either change the nature of the Tumor, or at least prolong the Cure. Whereas, in either Case (viz. in Resolution, or Suppuration) if Nature be well minded, no such Symptomes or Accidents happen.

Now, if such Errors be committed, as is daily obvious they are, in External Imposthumes, how much more in the Internal (I mean not those, that are internally caused by Contusion, or other Acts of Violence; because of them I have elsewhere spoken) which are never seen, or known, but by their Essects? the, in truth, every Internal Imposthumation hath the same occasional Cause, as the External have: For they, being also caused by the

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the Relicts of Nourishment not separated, fall under the Laws of a diffurbed, or sensible Spirit; which makes fo great Variety in them, not fenfibly to be difcerned by the Phylician, that he must of necessity, either refer himfelf to the help of fuch virtual Remedies, as are capable to take off the Disturbance, and fortifie the sensible Power of right Distinction in Nature : or he can never arrive to fo much Satisfaction in himself, as (Scientifically) to declare how, or which way, the Disease is, or may be cured. This is, by reason of the great Uncertainty of the Inclination of Nature in these Cases: for sometimes shee seeks to resolve, or maturate the Relief, in the Place, where it is, which is a true natural Way; at another time invirons the fame with a Ciftis, in order to Suppuration; and at another Season, and in another Place, fends forth Bloud out of the Veins, intending thereby to separate that Retent (without Digestion by the common Passages; which, if stopped or letted by the way, quick-

ly tends to Pus: and then (if in that form it be feparated) the Irruption is fo violent, that it fometimes proves mortal; as is too frequently apparent by those Cataracts of Bloud and Matter, that (in fuch Cases) issue out by the Nosethrils, by the Vreters, by Vomiting, by Stools, and by the Womb. Here Nature her felf erroneously acts. like those Physicians, who inconsiderately attempt to purge out Retents before they are digested, contrary to the Mind of Hippocrat's, and the known Rule of Paracelsus, who saith, Every Disease (to which I add, every Diseasy-Inclination) ought to be cured in its own place. For 'tis evident, that fome Imposthumes are not wholly Sanguineous; and the Retents, being rarely fuch, (because the Veins as they have their own Valves, fo they have their peculiar Passages to evacuate Superfluities by) the Bloud that attends them, is rather in order to Re-Solution, than Putrefaction, provided Nature be in her own Path; but if diverted therefrom, either through the Want

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want of Light in her felf to act by, or the Phylician's Error (in mif-application of Remedies) those sad Effects. above spoken of, do inevitably follow. For every Retent, which Nature can neither refolve nor digest, (being forfaken) naturally corrupts, by the Heat and Moisture of the Place, and so maketh a real Imposthume: but Experience proves, that those Actions of Corrupting, may be prevented by a timely application of fuitable Remedies: as is apparent by the following Example. Where Relicts of preceeding Feavers are, there Nature fends Bloud to be materiated, to maturate by putrefaction the offending Evil, in order to its Expulsion; but if prevented by due Medicines, and Transpiration happens, then no Putrefaction follows. For where proper Means are used, Bloud (extra Vasa) is not corrupted, but kept from putrefying, or otherwife refolved without Pus; I my felf having often feen Bloud after long extravalation coughed up dry and hard, without the least Sign of Putrefaction. Like-

Likewise every Veffel (of what kind Dever) being over-filled, and Nature not capable to separate the same by the Common Passages; that Fullness (by her forfaken) becomes the Matter of Imposthumes. Or if any Matter be stagnized, that also is liable to the fame Transchangement, and produceth Effects as bad, or worfe than the former; as is fufficiently witneffed by the Dry Belly-Ache in the West-Indies; and by fome of our Country-Men afflicted with the Scurvey, in whom the Knots in their Nerves give a palpable Testimony, not only of Siagnization, but also of preternatural Congelation : not much unlike to our knotty Gauis, or Tophuses in the Lues, which happen upon the Bones; where, for want of Internal Attraction of the Parts, or External Separation from them, the putritive Juice of the Parts is indurated, and thereby becomes the Matter it afterwards shews it self to be. For, when a floating Evil, or Difeafy Spithen N determin'd, assaults the Life; the

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the Veins, to encompass that Spiritual Evil, to materiate the same, and so makes Fiery Phlegmones, and Difeases of like kind, which are true, real, and natural Impost humes, proper Issues of her own Intentions.

Of Fiery Phlegmones in general, and their Cure.

I forbear to write particular Examples of these Diseases, because they are fo numerous, so frequently cured by my Method, and fo certainly known to the Patients themselves: But in general the Tumors are large, the Blood (at first appearance) uncorrupted; yet it is not long before great Pains, the Forerunners of Putrefaction, discover themselves. And thô at the first manifestation of these Tumors, when only a weight and burthen upon the life is perceived, letting Blood doth somewhat diminish the Tumor, and prevent Pain; yet, if it have a difeasy Character, that doth not hinder the foregoing determination

tion of Nature towards separation; bi but allaying part of her fury, doth I to acknowledge render the Suppurative ri Power less burthensome. But if Quitter be begun to be made, then Nature by Phlebotomy is hindred of her own Determination; and being thereby weakened, languisheth, and labours to little purpofe, making those Distempers tedious in suppurating; whereas, had not that supposed Expedient been used, Suppuration would much more speedily have followed.

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The Cure.

In the beginning of these Diseases (whether inward, or outward) if there be a tendancy to Pain, or no Pain, if a burthen be, I give my Powder once every 4 hours; if Sweats happen after taking it, and the Pain be not great, the Tumor is foon refol-But if there be real Matter ved. made in these Tumors, then thô the Tumor feemingly decrease, yet the Impostumation cannot be hindred; but

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n; but doth quickly and fuddenly come al to maturity; and being throughly ripened, is as fuddenly cured, yet if Pains increase after taking the Pouder, Igive my Arcanum Veneris once in 24 hours, and my Pouder (as before is faid) once every 4 hours; continuing this ars Course unto the end of the Cure.

Note also, in External Cases, I apply my Resolving Cerot once in 12 hours.

Of an Impost hume in the Liver, and its Cure.

Being called to a Child 7 years of Age, having Hardness, Weight and Pain in his right Side, and a short Cough, with an unfavoury Odour; which I strictly observed, and thence presently distinguished (especially aster I had compressed the Side of his Belly under the Ribs) what the Difease was, and that the Seat of it was in the Liver; yet, not willing to be happy in my own Distinction, I defired an intimate Friend of mine (One of the honoured Society of the Colledge

ledge of Physicians) to accompany mee, to fee the progress of this Distemper; which he observing, fully concurr'd with me as to the Seat of the Difease.

The Cure hereof was thus perform'd; The first day I gave my Pouder once in 4 hours, my Arcanum Veneris at Night, and my Aperitive Spirit in Drink, as often as the Child drank; and outwardly I applied my Resolving Oyl. After the first or second Day (continuing the fame Method) I found the Tumor did not increase in Magnitude, but the Dolour was much augmented, till two Nights were past. The third Night, the Pain lessened, 2 and within a Day or two after, the Child being taken with great Sick. n ness, and Vomiting, a large quantity of suppurated Matter was cast forth; and no fooner was a ceffation of that Vomiting, but great Coughing happened, whereby more of the fame putrid Matter was plentifully spit up. After which, the Child falling to fleep, and resting, no more Vomiting followed:

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lowed; but the Coughing and Spitting continued (by Intervals) for 3 daies together. This time expired, the Coughing began to abate, and the Urine thenceforth was filled with purulent Matter, which continued to come forth in great quantity (with the Urine) for 7 daies together, not feeming to be diminished in all that About the eighth day hap-Time. pened a loofe Stool (the Child having been costive all the time before) in which appeared the fame purulent Matter, as was before feparated by in Vomiting, Coughing, and Urine. From that time, the Urine began to clear, and fo continued clearing each Day unto perfect Recovery. In this Cure no other Medicines were used, than those above specified.

> Note: Notwithstanding this Child had Stools each day after his first loose Stool, yet (except that once) no Pus appeared in the Excrements. Alfo, it is worthy of Note, That during the whole Cure, no Bloud came forth with

K 2 the the purulent Matter; a sufficient Testimony of the perfect Suppuration thereof.

Of an Imposthume of the Stomach, and its Cure.

A Young Woman coming to me, having great Dolour in her Stomach, and that largely extended to hardness on the outside, yet compressive; notwithstanding the many Remedies she had taken (according to the Judgment of her Physicians) pro dolore Ventriculi, the Anguish of her Stomach increased, her Spirits languished, she was subject to great Heats and Colds, Hysteric Passions, Fumings in her Head, uncertain Sleeps,&c. indubitate Signs of an Imposthume present. In this Condition I took her into my Care, and proceeded in her Cure, as followes.

I gave her my Pouder once in fix hours for the first day, and my Arcamum Metallorum at Night; and daily continued the same Method, with my Scor-

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Scorbatic Tincture in all her Drink. In 7 or 8 daies time, the Imposthume opening, she voided by Vomit a large quantity of Pus; and for 4 or 5 daies after (taking the Pouder) vomited every day, and brought up part of the Cistis. At 5 daies end the Pouder wrought downwards, and the purulent Matter came away by Stools, with the remaining part of the Cistis.

Note: Here was no Separation by Urine, for that was clear (as the Urine of a found Body) during the whole time of the Cure.

Of an Imposthume separated by Urine.

A Woman complaining of great Pains in the Sides of her Belly and Loyns, without any fign of Tumefaction (sensibly perceived by her Self) tho full of Pain and Torture; when all Means failed, used by other Physicians, (they judging her to be afflicted with Cholic-Passions; because of the K 3 Heats.

Heats, Colds, Tying up, and great Anguish she endured) applyed her felf to me. This deplorable Case of hers, not being at all obvious to my Distinction, and finding no place for any peculiar Remedy, I gave my Pouder first, as in other Cases I had usually done; and (because the Pain was in in the descending Parts)my Aperitive in Drops in all her Drink, and my Arcanum Metallorum. The Pouder I gave but once in a day, and the Arcanum b every Night. This Method I continued for 10 daies; in which time the Pains daily lessened, and all bad Symp. tomes vanished. Yet, being careful, that no Relieft might be left, I appointed the same Medicines to be taken, in the same Order, for 4 daies longer; in which space of time came away by Urine a little long Bag (some Drops of Bloud preceeding the exit thereof) in which was contained Matter perfectly suppurated. Notwithstanding this, she continued the Use of the Pouder, for some Weeks after, unto perfect Recovery.

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Note: Here, in this Cure, was no Separation made, but by Urine only.

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Of an Imposthume in the Head, and its Cure.

A Man of middle Age, having weight, puncturing and a Swimming in his Head, being perswaded to take my Medicines, used them for a small time according to my Order; but, finding his Pain to increase, refused to be longer governed by my Directions. After this, taking Advice of Others, the he used Sternutories, whereby issued mp. by the Nostrils a very small quaneful, tity of Bloud and Matter. These Remedies not producing that Ease he expected, his Phylicians advised him to Purge; in the doing of which, appeared both Matter and Bloud in his Excrements: and, thô the Purge was very gentle, yet this Loofness continued upon him for feveral daies, infering fo great Weakness of Body, that he was not able to walk the length of a Room. Bloud and Matter issued at K 4 every

every Stool, and the Torment then was greater in his Belly, than in his Head. He languishing thus, and himfelf and his Friends discerning their own Inadvertency, to follow a specious (but groundless) Hope of the Advantage of Separation by Stools; and finding his Weakness greater than before, referred themselves a second time to Then I gave my Pouder every 2 hours, my Coralline Cordial once an hour; which Medicines, thô they did fomewhat ease the Pain in the Belly, and lessen the Quitter which was exonerated with the Excrements; Yet was it full 10 daies time, before a stop was put to this unnatural way of Separation.

Note: As the Dolour of the Patient's Belly decreased, the Pain of his Head increased; and then, to his own Sense, his Head was seemingly extended.

Perceiving this, I every Night gave my Arcanum Veneris, and the Pouder every 4 hours: Then in 4, or 5 Daies the hen

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the Imposthume in the Head opened afresh, yielding through the Nostrils and Mouth an indifferently large quantity of Matter, but impersectly concocted; together with small pieces of Skin, and at last so much skin, as extended upon a Trencher, was as large in length, as the Trencher it self. Afterwards more small pieces of skin came away; but in Conclusion, nothing except Bloud and Matter was vented, till the extirpation thereof.

Of an Opened Imposthume in the Head, and its Cure.

A Woman middle-aged, having for fome Months laboured under the great trouble of an Imposthume opened, as was manifest by the fetid Matter, that flowed from her Nostrils and Mouth, having so great a Swimming in her Head, that she could not go half a Flight-shot, without resting; and so great a Sense of Fulness in her Head, that (putting her Finger into her Ear) she could feel the floating Matter

Matter moveable; after all endeavors had been used, by Errins, Purgations, Drying-Drinks, and whatsoever other Means her Physicians thought most fit to be practized; the Putrefaction being not changed, nor the Fluctuation stopped, she applyed her self to me.

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In this Case, I used nothing but my Ponder twice a day, for several daies together, and my Aperitive Drops in all her Drink during that time. the continued Use of these Means, her Head feemed (to her) more lightfome: that ill Savour of the descending Matter was almost totally extinct. Then, I gave my Arcanum Metallorum, after which a Gleety-Water flowed a great while, but void of favour. This Method I continued for almost 9 Months after; in which Time all that Distemper seemed to be subdued. and Nothing remained, except an ill Habit, under a Scorbutic Form; against which I administred what was formerly specify'd to be proper in Scorbutic Distempers. By which Remedies

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dies, her Head was reduced to its pristine state, Weakness only continuing in that Part. This Cure was performed many Years since.

Note: It is impossible to write of all particular Cases of Imposshumes, (thô very briefly, they being so numerous, and daily presented) without enlarging the present Work to too great a Volume; therefore I refer the Reader to the Reasons urged by me in the foregoing Prologue to these Examples: because the Medicines (by me used) are one and the same in every kind of Imposshume; without other Variation, than what occasional Accidents may cause me to use.

Of Feavers, Putrid, Malignant, Epidemical, or Accidental. D CO

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All these Feavers are so well known, and so frequently happen, that they need no Description: sor, whether the Patients be taken with Chilness, Headach, Vomiting, Pain in the Back, or other Symptomes; they are all (by me) cured after one and the same Method, with small, or very little Variation.

I alwaies give my Ponder, in the beginning of these Distempers, and order the same to be repeated every four hours. And then, if a tendency to Putrefaction be in the Chyle, the Pouder either makes Vomits, or stops them: Yet, in these Cases, Sweats do not suddenly follow the taking the Pouder, till all the putrefactive Disposition is removed; however, on the fourth day a laudable Hypostasis will appear in the Vrine: after which time, constant Sweats follow unto the end of the Cure, which (if my Simplex

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ie ill h Simplex be daily used with the Pouder) is usually compleated on the 7th Day. But, in Epidemics, that are continual, if the Patients take the Pouder so soon as they are seized with Shiverings, then Sweats quickly sollow (unless the Chyle be insected) without Vomiting, or Loosness: and if the Pouder be repeated once in four hours, it rarely happens, that the Cure is not finished, on the third, fourth, or fifth Day at farthest, if the Sweats (coming forth in the mean time) have not been check'd.

Note: That in Cure of these Feavers (viz. Putrid and Epidemic) I administer all things, as in the former Plague; except my Aqua-Pestilentialis, and some other things only sitted for that present Necessity.

Of Feavers continual, and intermitting, complicated, and of Feavers simply Intermitting.

In these Continual Feavers, thô stronger Paroxysmes daily be, or every other day; yet, in the Intermissions the Feaver is not wholly off. Nevertheless, in these Cases, I follow the fame Method, as in the other Feavers, with this Variation only, viz. That I give my Simplex (or Febrifugal Drops) once in an hour or two; both in the Paroxysme, and Intermisfion. This Order being observed, these Feavers are generally terminated, at the third or fourth Fit: at which time usually 3, or 4 loose Stools happen, just upon the Separation of the Febrik Power.

In Intermitting Feavers, where no constant Continuance is, between the Paroxysmes, I also give the same Medicines, tho not in the same Quantity, and have alwaies found them to answer the Ends of Nature; unless, by Irre-

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Irregularity of Patients, their proper Effects have been impeded. Therefore. in these Cases, I could never see any just necessity for the use of the Peruvian Bark, call'd the Jesuits Ponder: for what Repute foever that Bark hath got in the World, the Merit thereof is as yet undifcerned by me. By my Medicines, both Spirit and Matter are separated, and not lockt up together, as by the Peruvian Bark they alwayes are. For, I have by Experience discerned more grievous and long adhering Calamities to follow the use thereof. (especially in Quartanes, or Malignant Feavers) than those Diseases themselves would ever have left. Yet, I deny not, but that found People (of haile Constitutions) where no Malignity is, having Intermitting Feavers, may receive benefit, by the taking off the Fits by that way; provided Nature her Self be strong enough to subdue the Relicts afterward; otherwise not.

Of Quartanes.

These Feavers, according to my Opinion, are far better and much more fafely Cured without, than with the Jesuits-Pouder; because I never found their long Continuance prejudicial to Nature; except where Nature her felf, or Physicians, have inferred Dammage, by not refolving Matter, and Spirit, at the fame time; therefore, I here speak no further of them.

Likewife of Small Pox and Meazles, Difeases very well known, I forbear to write any thing; except this obfervation, That their Malignity is fomewhat abated, their Matter diminished, and the Patients continue in Sweats most of the time, by the use of my Medicines: And of Convulfions, preceeding the faid Small Pox, I speak not here, because they are sufficiently treated of in the Chapter of Convulfions.

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Of Diseases of the Womb.

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Having hitherto said nothing of those grievous Insirmities, incident to Women only, that arise from the Inordinacies, Desects, and Distemperatures of the Matrix, (which hath a peculiar Government in their Bodies) and generally prove to be more frequent, amentable, and dangerous, than most or all of the other Diseases above treated of; I thought it highly necessary here to subjoyn a peculiar, plain, and succinct Discourse of them, shewing what Remedies I used, and the Method I alwaies observed in Cure of the same

Of Imbecillity of the Womb.

I call that an Imbecillity, when the Matrix is not capable of Conception; or after Conception, hath not strength sufficient to retain the Embryon. Both these do naturally arise, either from some superfluity adhering to the Part, or through Indisposition of the Archeus thereof: The One of these is

L Spiritual

Spiritual, the Other Material. The Spiritual is evident by the Proneness of the Archeus (or Spirit of Life) to form a too great Contraction, or overmuch Laxation in the Part : the Material is sensibly obvious, by overmuch Moysture, or extream Dryness. That, which is material, consisting of those Excesses of Dryness and Moysture, is remedied by my Pouder taken twice a day, three Daies before the, 0 Monthly Flux, and during that flowing, and for three daies after. This Method being observed for two or the three Months, those Weaknesses are of for the most part removed, and the Womb rendred apt to perform those natural Offices, it could not do before. But, in Contractions and Laxations of the Womb (most true Effects Womb rendred apt to perform those of the Errour of the Spirit, or Ar- 10 cheus, of the Part) there is no Obser- io vation of time required: only, when fuch Patients come to me, I order to them to take my Pouder twice a Day, ten for three Daies together (all the faid ag three daies; and during the whole Wo time re The ness time of their Cure, taking my Scor-) to futic Tincture, 20 Drops at a time, ver. in all the Drink they drink) and the when the three first dayes are expiver red, I give one Dose of my Arcanum ness. Veneris, every Night going into Bed. g of and my Pouder every morning fol-May. lowing; always keeping this Method. ken ill the Evil be fensibly removed. the, Other Accidents, that may interow. een, during such Cures, cannot This well be described here; but must be or eferred to the Judgment of Physicians, are o apply their helping-hand whenfothe wer they do occur.

Of Miscarriages.

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axafects But, because (in the former Para-Ar. raph) I but tacitely hinted at Aborofer ion, where I spake of the Imbecillity
when I the Womb, to retain the Conrder rived Embryon, I think it needful Day, lere to express my self further, touchfaid ing fuch like Accidents attending hole Vomen with Child; of which, fome time te false Conceptions, with the true; others

others only Tendencys to Abortion without any false Conception; in both which, I intend to declare, wha hath been my Judgment and Pra ctice, candidly and freely, and how I have cured, or helped the fame Where false Conceptions have been (in Women with Child) which wer usually followed with great Floudings rendring the Parties doubtful, who ther they had conceived or not; gave my Pouder often, till the Flow ding ceased. Then (if the Embryon wa not too much injured by that Flond ing) the falfe Conception was expelled and the true preserved. And, be cause in this Case, there is often great Faintings, I ordered my Scorbutic Tincture to be given, 20 Drops at time (in Drink) once in 2, or 3 hours where no false Conception was, and yet a Tendency to Abortion, per ceivable by the falling of the Womb and Pains attending, I gave my Pour der once in four hours; And if it twelve hours the Pains ceased, the continued use of my Ponder per feath

fectly cured, without other helps: ortion but if (as sometimes hap ned) those n both symptomes vanished not, I gave one what Dose of my Arcanum Veneris, at night, and fix hours after my Ponder, then I dhow applyed my Histerick Plaster to the same Navel, and by these means compleated in the Cure. Yet, where Abortion were unavoidable hap ned; I (by Experience of the continued observandings ence) found the continued observawhe tion of my Method above prescribed; with the Addition of my Hysterical Spirit, did certainly take off all Reon wa lists of the faid Abortions without Flond prejudice to the Party. pelled

Of Child-bearing.

d, be n great If Child-bearing Women, before the os at and yet the Child be right; the taking hours the Pouder Stops Floudings, brings on Pains (if the time of the Birth be fully come) and causeth an happy belivery. But, if the Child be not right, (for which there is no help but the hand) then if the due time of the Birth be not fully come, the fame L 3 fame

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fame Medicine, Stops Floudings, and represseth Pains till the natural time of Delivery approacheth. When that comes, and the Child is Born, I give the same Pouder (according to the Child-bed Womans strength, or the Exigency of Nature) either every two four, or fix hours to overcome the After-pins; which it certainly in a fhort time takes off. Also if false Conceptions remained in the Womb after the Birth, or (through Ignorance, or Carelefness of the Midwife) any part of the After-burthen were left; none of these did ever putrify (but were naturally expelled) where my Medicines were used: For I certainly know, that all fuch Reliass were fafely expelled (without putrefaction) if my Pouder, Hysterick Cordial, and Hysterick Drops were taken according to my order. Yea, I have by long Experience known, that where my Pouder was continually used (twice a Day) by Women lying in, during the whole Month, they always found greater strength and liveliand

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liveliness, than could be discerned in others, not taking the same Medicine; thô the green Water continued longer in fuch , than in those , unto whom none of my Pouder had been given. Therefore (to prove the certainty of these Medicines) I can most truly affert, that never any Woman using them in the manner above prescribed, died in Child-bed (of the Difeases of Child-bearing) from the beginning of my Practice unto this very Day under my Hands.

Of Floudings in General.

Floudings, fo well known, and too often lamented, are frequently stopped, but never cured, by Particular Remedies: Therefore, in such Cases, I give my Pouder once in two or four hours, and continue the use thereof, in the same Method, till the Floudings cease, which usually is in a day or two after the first administration of the Medicine; also all they. Acrimonies (occasioned by those Floudings) are taken off, and the Cure happily L4

happily effected by the use of that Remedy only; which performs not this by a forcitle stopping or binding, (as particular Medicines usually do,) but by inciting Nature to free her self from that Inordinancy; which being done every natural Evil, usually attending such Fludings, is certainly removed: For Nature, assisted thereby, permits not the Bloud to corrupt in the Womb; through the Arrimony of which soul Vicers are often formed, nay, sometimes Sphacela's are induced, and other Evils, to the ruin of the Patient.

But, because what is hitherto written, will unto most men seem only an Historical Relation of Womb-Diseases in general; no particular Cure being hereunto annexed; I therefore now descend to a more plain Demonstration, particularly proving, by several Examples, the Power and extraordinary Service of my Remedies, when used as is sit, in those sad and deplorable Cases above mentioned.

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Example. 1.

Of an Imposthume in the Womb of a Woman with Child.

A Woman, about seven Months gon with Child, was afflicted with great Pain and Torture in her Womb: which manifested the proper Signs of a contra-natural Cause existent, by Issue of Bloud (not Flouding-like, but by Driblings) at last of Quitter. Upon these apparent Signs of a suppurated Imposthume, I was sought for and hearing what had hap'ned, could not but give Judgment of an Impostbume present. Yet, having read Hipocrates (of whose Sincerity and deep Skill, in curing Difeafes of his time, no Prudent Man, unto this day, doubts) and finding him to proclaim Imposthumes, and Vicers of the Womb, not curable in Women with Child, I was very loath to be con-

concern'd in this Case: but, Importunity and Necessity overweighing, I adventured to apply my felf to the Cure. In order to which I first gave my Pouder, once in 8 hours, and my Arcanum Veneris, at Night going into Bed. This Method was continued every Day, without other Medicines (except some small Cordials for Support) unto the time of her Delivery. During which space of Time, after the taking the Medicines, Marter flowed each Day more than other, for a great part of that time; in which time her Pains nevertheless vanished, and she grew more lively, than before; but when the time of her Delivery drew near, the Matter, that came forth, was less and less each day. After Delivery, I viewing the Bag, in which the Child had been contained, did plainly difcern the Compass of the Imposthume, and some part of the Matter unresolved, upon the Out-fide of the Bag. But afterwards to this fame Woman, so well delivered of a Sound and well

well proportioned Child, I gave my Medicines (all the time of her lying in) in the same Method, as is above prescribed; and she recovered Strength, and after this had several other Children, and is now alive, tho this hap ned source or years since.

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Example 2:

Of a Dropfy in the Womb of a Woman with Child.

A Woman with Child, before quickning, being swelled (to outward appearance) like one ready to be delivered, sent for me: I seeing the Woman, and hearing how it was with her, could not but be amazed, and doubt of the reality of her Conception. Nevertheless because I well knew the certainty, and effecacious Power of my Medicines (above specified) in Cases no less deplorable, I rejected all thoughts of particular Remedies, and applyed my self to that general Method

thod I had formerly used. Accordingly, I gave my Pouder, Night and Morning, for three days; yet no feparation hap'ned during time: but the Woman found her felf fomewhat more lively than before. The fourth Day, I gave my Arcanum Metallorum, and the following Morning my Pouder: That Day came forth a Dribbling of Water, and the next Day more. This Method I continued, and, in three Days time after, more than too Gallons of Water, was voided, and the Dropfy separated. Then I ordered the Pouder to be taken Night and Morning, until Quickning; and all the time after of her being with Child, I prescribed to her the same Pouder, to be taken a Day or two at a time, whenfoever any Appearance of a Return of the Droply was; and, by this means, she went out her full time, had a found Child, and feveral Children after, and hath continued Well and in Health for about these seven Years since.

Example 3.

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Of an Vicer in the Womb.

In this sad Case, the Neck of the Womb was tumified, uneven, hard in one place, tender in another, and raw in a third; as was clearly testified by divers Midwifes then present: The Sanies, that flowed from thence, was Red, Yellow, and greenish White. In Cure of this Woman, I gave my Pouder every Day once, and at Night my Arcanum of Metals, and (perhaps) the next Night my Arcanum Veneris, changing them as I faw occasion; but my Ponder I always gave once a Day. During this Cure, many Changes and Accidents hap'ned, to which I applied particular Remedies, too long to be here incerted. After some Series of time, all these Accidents vanished, and the suppurated Matter by little and little abated, and at length perfect

fect Health followed. This Woman after her Recovery Conceived, and hath had feveral Children fince, and is alive at this day. This Cure was performed about feven Years ago.

Example. 4. Of a Tumified Womb.

A young Wiman, labouring under a natural Deficiency propagated to her, striving to extrude it felf by Hemeroids and Piles, being also at the fame time afflicted with a Tumified Wimb, hard and fore, fo that she could not possibly bear the Congress of her Husband; and having long fustained this Calamity, and finding the Remedies of other Physicians useless, applied her felf to me. I streight, in order to her Cure, gave her my Pouder every Morning, and my Arcanum Veneris, every Night, appointing my Scerbutick Tincture to be taken in Drink,

Drink, by twenty Drops at a time, as often as she drank. And this Method was continued for full four Months; after which time she quickly Conceived with Child, and hath ever since remained well, though she were cured of this Malady divers Years ago.

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Example. 5.

Of a Mola.

Being called to a Woman, labouring under great Floudings, who conceited her felf to be with Child; when I had observed the great quantity of Bloud, that came from her, the Midwife (then present) gave me an account of the closure of the Womb; and so, an Impossibility of distinguishing the Concern. I finding her Case such , caused the Pouder to be given twice in one hour; in which tune, the Flux of Bloud began to stop, and the Womb to open a little, yet no more than sufficed to admit the

the Midwifes finger to distinguish m fornewhat unufual. Whereupon I for defired her to give me some more fac plain Testimony of what she felt; pr and by her words I judged it to be no ap Child. And as I judged, so it proved: ev for, when the Midwife could fome- all what better reach, what she had before touched, she brought forth a Gleuy Matter, white and clear: I, feeing this, ordered her to bring it cla away as fast as she could; but, she (having no more place open, than rw for one Finger to enter) brought it Bl away by piece-meal, I giving fome for Cordial for support to the afflicted Woman, in the mean time. This Matter I caused (when as much was brought away, as possibly could be by the Midwifes Finger) to be put into a Bason of Water, where it joyned all together, and feemed in quantity to be no less than a Quart would con-Now because (without force) the Womb could be no further open-Cal ed, the Remainder was left to the power of Medicine. Therefore I gave my

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ish my Pouder every hour for twenty I four hours; at the end of which, this ore adly diffressed Woman began to be t; pretty fedate and quiet, and no Bloud no appeared: for I think slie had before ed: evacuated all, or the greatest part of ne all she had. Then I gave my Ponder twice or thrice a Day, for several a Dayes after, and fometimes my Ar-I, canum Veneris. During this Cure the it Cleanfings were not Sanguineous, but he Aqueous, and continued for Seventy an two Days. In all which time no it Bloud appeared, but a Cleanfing Water, formetimes of one Colour, formetimes of another, as is Common to other nis Women After this, she each Day inas creafed in Strength, and at length became perfectly well, and hath fince had feveral Children.

Now, forafmuch, as I have (in all the Difeases above-named) made frequent mention of my Pouder, shewing the particular use thereof in those Cases; but have never yet Published the General use of the same, though it kems to me to be of greater concern

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to the Publick, than any other Medicine before specify'd; I am therefore willing here to subjoyn a succinct and plain Description of the General use of this Pouder, and also of my Scorbutic Tincture (the first being more Material; the latter more Spiritual) for the necessary help of particular Persons or Families, where Phylicians are not easily to be had: experimentally knowing the Pouder, to manifest its Operation chiefly in the first Digestion, and the Effects thereof; and the Tincture to be fingularly useful for Purification of the Blond, opening the Obstruction of the Nerves, Spleen, Liver, and Gall, separating the fuperfluous moisture of the Glandules, and acrimonious Humors in the Reins.

Of the Use of the Pouder.

In the beginning of every Difease, known or unknown, where the Stomach is concerned, there I give the Ponder first; which, thô it may not

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cure (as in Apoplexies) yet it is more afe than any other commonly known Remedy, either of the Shops, or of any Modern Physicians of Publick Note at this Day: because it is not only fubservient to Nature in preventing the formation of Diseases; but is also (if timely taken) sufficient to mervate, or nullifie their existence when formed. For in the Primary Assault of any Disease (that is, upon he first perceivance of Illness) being nce or twice taken, it either wholly prevents the growth and increase of hat Disease, or renders it fit to be nore easily cured with other Medicines.

In Diseases arriv'd to some height, s of two or three Dayes, or longer ontinuance, especially if undetermirate, this Pouder sometimes solely and lone works (being taken at first wice or thrice a Day, and afterwards Morning and Evening) unto perfect Recovery; but, in Intermitting Feaers I alwayes give it an hour before ot he Fit. In every Epidemic, Putrid, M 2

or Acute Feaver, it answers the regular Intention of Nature; because it sometimes Vomiteth, Purgeth, and provokes Sweats (without the help of Cloathes more than usual) and otherwhile stayeth Vomiting and Loosness arising from Nature's Errour, or debility of Parts, or Organs; rectifying her Errour, and strengthening the Parts. Also it stops those Morbisse Sweats, that arise from Languishment; or alters such Sweats, as are produced by sorcible Diaphoreticks, unseasonably used, contrary to the intent of Nature.

In Vertigoes, and all Dolours of the Head, Stomach, Back, or Sides, it is a Medicine of general Use and Service.

In the Iliac and Cholic Passions, in Numnesses, and all Pains in the Muscles, that happen from the Scurvey; or in any other Congealed Distemper, or what may be comprehended under the Name of Congelation, this Pouder proves it self a powerful Remedy; because, if taken in hot Posset-Drint,

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Sweats usually follow the taking thereof.

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Also, in every Scorbutic Distemper it is very available, and acts as variously as the Scorbutic Forme is various; for in all Fluctuations, or Diseases of Resolution, it is no less serviceable, than in Congealed Distempers; because being a Medicine truly Natural, Nature can use it either way, to her own benefit.

In Pleurifies, Bruises, and all Impositiones inward or outward, it will compleatly answer the Desire of a good Physician: for it powerfully results Putrefaction; and thô it cannot always prevent Imposition umation, or hinder Putrefaction when begun; yet it ripens the Matter begun to be Putrisied, and afterwards expels it when persectly digested.

In the Bloudy-Flux it is a certain and speedy Cure, even to admiration; also in the Griping of the Guts, attended with vehement Vomitings, and a continued Loosness, it effects so much, beyond the Power of other Medi-

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fame Pouder, in extream Costiveness, accomplisheth the Work, by loosening the Belly.

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In the Small-Pox, taken in the beginning of the Disease, it causeth Vomiting, Purging, or Sweats, and then binds the Body (as is sit) and brings out the Small-Pox; fortifying the Life as far as it is gifted for that work.

In the Jaundies, no Medicine, that ever I used, exceeds this: for it extirpates that Disease, Root and Branch.

This Pouger, frequently taken, prevents the Formation of Worms in the Body; where Matter of Worms is made, it expels that; and if Worms be really formed, enableth Nature to cast them out alive or dead.

In Surfeits, contracted from Excesses of Meats, Drinks, or over-great Labour it is singularly useful; because it either causeth Vomitings, or Stools, or provokes Sweats powerfully, thereby to clear the first Digestion, or resolve the Congelation, caused by those Excesses.

In Convulsions, it is highly serviceable, as (in the Chapter of Convulsions I have largely shewed;) and if given to Children newly Born, and for some time used, it prevents such Fits, by carrying off those Crudities Children bring with them into the World.

In all highly Malignant, and Pestilential Diseases, it proves it self a true Succour to Nature, if taken every sour hours. For in such Cases it acts vigorously towards expelling all

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In Feminine Diseases, all Intemperancies, Inordinacies, and Distemperatures of the Womb, 'tis a certain and

speedy Remedy.

If Women with Child take the Pouder upon any Sense of Illness, or where a Tendency to Abortion is; it prevents the Danger thereof by strengthening the Womb. In the Birth it brings on Pains, and hastens the Labour with Safety; but if the natural time of Delivery be not near, it restreins Pains until that time comes. It stops Floudings, sacilitates the Birth, Managed

and cleanseth as is fit, curing the Aster-Pains; and in Women Lying in, answereth the Necessities of the Patient, either in Cleansing or Streng-

thening.

Likewise, the Montbly Flux is by this Remedy brought into due Order; if inordinate, it checks that inordinacy; if too little or not at all, it brings down the same in due time and Order; being taken at certain times of the Moon, with respect had to the Age of Women or Toung Maids. Therefore, in the Latter (with other small helps) it sometimes cures the Green-Sickness, altering the Inordinacy of the Appetite, and brings them to a due State of Health, and right Colour of Complexion.

In the Piles and Hemorrhoids it is a Medicine of singular use: for it opens the Piles, or dissolves them; it opens also the Hemorrhoids, and cures them when open'd, preventing

Vicers in the Parts.

Also in the Sore or Ulcerated Breasts of Women, this Pouder is of great Service.

It strengthens a weak Stomach, enabling it to retain the Food, and digest it; especially if taken so soon as the Parties have eaten. And in all Weaknesses of old Age, so far as the first Digestion is concerned, it is of

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The Dose to a Man or Woman, full grown, is 3j. to a Child newly-born, 7 or 10 gr. and so proportionably to all Ages, between the Birth and sull Growth. It is to be repeated once in 4, 6, 8, or 12 hours, according to the manner of its Operation, and the Necessity of the Sick. The Vehicle may be either Breast Milk, Beer, Ale, Wine, or Mace-Ale, as the Patients best like, or the Necessity of the Disease shall require.

Note: In the Use of this Pouder, let the following General Rule be alwayes observed. Whether it worketh by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, or Vrine, so long as any such Operation lasteth, it ought to be continued; so likewise, in restreining diseasy Sweats, contra-natural Vomiting, or Purging, conti-

continue the use of the same, until it be clearly seen, that Nature hath no surther need thereof in that Exigency.

Of the Use and Dose of the Tincture.

In Apoplexies, Palsys, Vertigoes, and Epilepsies, Rheumatisms, Gouts, Stone, Stranguries (too frequent Issues of the Scurvey) and other Distempers, that have their Propagation from things congealing, or too much acrimonious, inferring Pains or Numnesses, &c. I have by Experience found this Tincture to be of general Use and Service, if taken in the following Order.

Considering most of the Diseases above-named, are either Hereditary, or of long Continuance, or Both, it is expedient in all the aforesaid Cases, that this Tincture be taken daily four times a Day (in Beer, Ale, or Wine) twenty Drops at a time, when the Stomach is most empty; but more especially; let it be taken in the Morning fasting, and at Night going into Bed, without

without mixing the same with any Specific, or direct-working Medicine: though (it must be understood) that this Tincture must never be taken, but

in fome Liquor, or other.

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In Scorbutick Affects, appearing in other forms than above described, nse the Tincture in the same manner, until the Diseases be abated, never using any other Medicine with it, except my Pouder, or other Medicines above specified in the Chapter of the Scurvy; only the Dose must sometimes be increased; as it must also in all Tendencies to Stagnization, whereof chilness, and coldness are fore-runners.

In all Impurities of the Bloud, of what kind foever, whether Pox, Surfets, Scabs, Tetters, Scales, Ringworms, Spores, Freckles, Morphews, Sores in the Mouth, or other Parts, if constantly taken (in manner aforefaid) for a Month together, viz. Four times a Day, or as often as the afflicted Party drinks, and the external Parts washed, with his (or her) Vrine every Morning and Evening, it will prove

prove it self a very effectual Re-

medy.

In the Green-Sickness, and Feminine Obstructions, this Tincture is of singular use, if taken three, or sour times a Day in Drink: For, it restores their lost Complexion, and opens all Obstructions of Spleen and Liver. Also it cleanseth the Spleen and Reins, easeth the Dolours of the same; and is of admirable Service, in Hypochondriac Melancholy. But in these Distempers it must be taken in all Drinks, or Liquid Meats the Patients use, viz. 15 Drops at a time, and constantly every Day, until their Afslictions are altered

In the Distempers of Old, or declining Age, as Asthma's, Coughs, &c. that arise from the debility of the Transpirative Faculties; by reason of which, they labour under shortness of Breath, and troublesom Phlegm, it is beneficial. For, althothis Tincture cannot wholly take off these Distempers from aged Person, yet it doth much alleviate them; provided it be fre-

frequently taken, and that in a large Quantity, viz. 40 Drops at Night going into Bed, and also every Morning

fasting.

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In Suppression, Dissiculty, or Sharp-ness of Urine, it is an Essectual Remedy, if 20 Drops be taken Morning and Evening in Mace-Ale, or in a Decoction of Mallowes if they design Ease; or Parsley-Roots, if they intend Expulsion.

In Convulfions, Lethargies, great Pains, Weights, or Numnesses of the Head, it is profitable, if taken 4 times

a Day, 20 Drops at a time.

Against Pains in the Stomach, and the Weaknesses thereof, it is very efficacious, if 30, or 40 Drops be taken at a time, twice or four times a Day in Drink when the Pains begin to invade, and the use thereof continued, till the Dolour ceases. Only in this Case, let the Parties grieved be sure to take Care, never to cat or drink, until they are assured, that what they eat and drank before be well digested.

In Imbecillity of the Generative Faculty, or in Weakness, Coldness, and Unaptness to conceive, this Tincture is very profitable, if twenty Drops at a time be taken in Sack, three times a Day, viz. In the Morning Fasting, one hour before Dinner, and at four a Clock after Noon; and the fourth time at Night going into Bed, in Mace-Ale, especially if the Pouder be us'd with it. This Method must be continued for a Month together.

For Recovery of Strength in Consumptions, where the Lungs are not Ulcerated, this Medicine ought to be given, by 10 Drops at a time, as often as the languishing Party takes any thing Liquid (whether Broth, Milk, Jellies, or Emulsions of any kind) as also

in all his or her Drink.

The same Tincture is no less effectual in the Jaundies, if 30, or 40 Drops be taken at a time, in what Drink the afflicted Party best liketh, in the same manner as before; and the Use thereof continued, till the Trine be clear, as it was before the Disease invaded.

Against

Against After-Pains in Childhed, and to open Obstructions, this Medicine effectually yields Relief; if 10 Drops be given to Women in that Condition, in their usual Caudle, every time they drink it.

A Child of a year Old may take 2 Drops, in two Spoonfuls of Breaft-

Mil, and fo proportionably.

Note: In taking, or administring this Tincture it is very convenient to be careful, not to fuffer your Selves, Friends, or Patients, to be overperswaded, by any Arguments whatsoever, to take Purging or Solutive Medicines, altho your own, Friends, or Patients Bodies seem to be somewhat Costive : for so doing you will much retard the benefit, which would naturally accrew from this Tincture, by its Transpirative Vertue. And let this also be a Caution to All, in every kind of Distemper, where this Medicine is used, not to take or intermix any other things, (except as is above in this Tredtile described) with the fame.

Now

Now, because I very well know the Generality of People to be fo far from believing these contrary Operations, that they will exclaim against them, as Impossibilities in Nature, I thought it requisite here to subjoyn (as is well known to Practitioners in Chirurgy) that the Herb St. Johns-wort, doth as certainly dissolve congealed Bloud in Bruises, as by Congelation an incifed Wound, Stab, or Prick: which being Actions so different, may formewhat plead for the Verity of what I have written. But, if this fingle Example be not sufficient, let any One make Experiment of the Power of the Ash-Tree, cut down (when Sol is in Gemini, with the Girdle of Orion, and just ascending) and divided into fmall flat Sticks; for any one of them applied to a Cut, Stab, or Prick, and held there for some small time, quickly and evidently heal the Wound without Suppuration.

Also in Bruises, thô large and great, if a broad piece of that Wood be rubbed gently upon them, he shall find a

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fudden Resolution, in the space of a Quarter of an hour (if this be done at first) and no Blackness appearing: and if it be apply'd speedily, In Burns; and Scalds, no Blifters will arise: In Stingings of Wasps and Bees, and Pricks of Thorns, this Wood is a speedy Remedy, if presently applied: In Bleeding at the Nostrils, thô very great and large, if a piece of the Wood be held to the Nostrils, and rubbed just above the Griftle of the Nose; you shall quickly see the Blood stopped. Likewise, in Bitings of Dogs, thô their Teeth have entred deep, if suddenly applied, all the Anguish, and Danger of those Bitings are as suddenly removed.

If a fingle *Plant* can perform such various and contrary *Actions*, what then shall *Minerals* and *Metals* effect, wherein all the Seven great *Properties* of *Nature* are concentred.

I could enlarge this Section with many other fignal Examples and Proofs, but I shall conclude all with this Corollary: that, fince Nature is

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the true Preserver and Curer in all Distempers; and is more active and fubtile for her own Preservation and Recovery, than any adventitious Agent can be. That Preparation must needs be fitter, and more useful (in those her Methods) which attends and affifteth her Inclinations and Actions; than That, which difturbs her Intentions, and imposeth Operations upon her, contrary to her own Defigns: to which Errors and Mistakes all particular Medicines, and the Applyers of them, are very obnoxious. Wherefore, if I have had the Bleffing to find out Medicaments (universal as to Parts and Persons) which will be perfectly complyant, and fubfervient to Nature's Tendencies, as my long and fuccessful Experience of them perfwades me I have done; and whereof Others may be likewise convinced, if they will make studious Tryal of my Receipts: I would not have any prejudicate Person wonder at this my Affertion, that one and the fame individual Medicine can congeal and refolve,

folve, open and flut, work upwards and downwards, or (in a word) produce quite contrary Effects, thô Some Doctors have averred to my Face, this thing to be impossible: For, if Nature in contrary Exigencies, capnot but act contrary ways to her own Relief; then consequently the Physic that doth not forcibly drive Nature out of her Course, but officiously follow her in her own Motions, must like an Handmaid necessarily trace the Footsteps of And what Man, that her Mistress. does but understand, or possess a Nature, is ignorant, that the Means and Passages which she takes in Difficulties and Safety, are for her Succour strangely different, contrary and myferious; and yet most ingenious to a Miracle ?

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ee, Here are no Angry flames, only some (bright Beams of plain Truth flowing from (Nature's light.

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